

THE

FRUIT WORLD

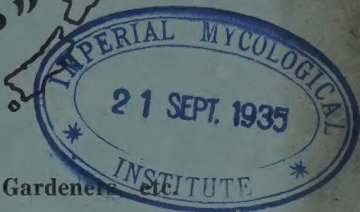
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Vol. XXXVI. No. 8.

AUGUST 1st, 1935

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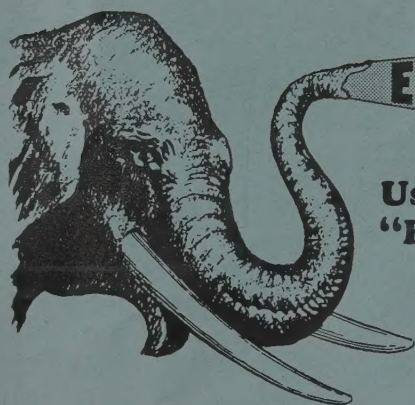
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## NEGLECTED ORCHARDS

THE NEED for cleaning up or grubbing out neglected orchards which are breeding grounds for pests is all too apparent.

Following the editorial in the last issue of the "Fruit World," growers are bestirring themselves. The matter was vigorously discussed at the last meeting of the executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, and action was promised by the Departmental Officers present. A letter from a grower, received too late for publication, states this is a most urgent matter: it is more important, he says, than seeking a substitute for arsenate of lead.

Not only in Victoria, but also in the other States as well, this matter is receiving added attention.

The Victorian Director of Agriculture (Mr. H. A. Mullett) in a letter to the V.F.M.A. states that the drastic power to destroy neglected trees does not reside in the present Vegetation Diseases Act.

It is hoped, however (continued Mr. Mullett) to shortly amend the Act, and when these amendments are being drawn up, careful consideration will be given to the proposal.

.. .. .

Growers are certain to press for the required amendment to the Act.

In the meantime, the Department has considerable power to compel adequate sprayings, and these powers should be availed of.

.. .. .

Regarding grubbing and badly inferior fruit, the question has been raised as to whether a grower, under present legislation, has power to cart same from his orchard even to a piggery.

If, through carting codlin infected Apples to a piggery, a nearby grower is caused loss in keeping his orchard clean, the producer of the fruit and the carter are liable to prosecution.

Growers, through their local and State Associations, are now demanding action along these lines.

Department experts state that one of the major factors in producing clean fruit is orchard sanitation.

Yet, of what avail is orchard sanitation on one block when infection is coming from a nearby neglected orchard or piggery?

.. .. .

There is aroused consciousness over this matter. Growers and Departments of Agriculture, by working together, can do a power of good.

## Uniform Export Cases Horticultural Research

WE are still "in the dumps" as regards cases for the export of Apples. At least the fruit is in the dumps from several States and in Canadian standards from other States.

A report from Australia House, deplores this situation.

Are we going to have a uniform type of package, and thus have a better case to present to shipowners for a reduction of freight?

Or at least, can we have State uniformity?

South Australia, N.S.W. and Queensland are wholly for the Canadian standard. Victoria has practically adopted this case also, while, from all accounts, Tasmania has also taken kindly to the Canadian standard.

But if anyone speaks of imposing the Canadian type case against the Redwood dump for W.A. the talk of secession would be revived, or there would be an army of W.A. growers marching across the Nullabor Plains straight for Canberra, or perhaps they would come in hardwood wheelbarrows!

Anyhow, here's luck. The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council meets at Hobart at the end of Oc-

tober, and an interesting time is assured.

FRUITGROWERS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA will appreciate the activity in Victoria, where growers are seeking the extension of research activities into cultural problems.

An unanswerable case was recently presented to the State Minister for Agriculture. Victoria, with a larger area under fruit than any other Australian State, has the least facilities for research, and does not even possess one experimental orchard for deciduous and citrus fruits.

The need is very great, and it would be of national benefit if the very modest sum asked for, £5,000 for five years, be made available.

Credit is due to the earnest and far-seeing men of the Orchardists' and Cool Stores' Association, in bringing this matter forward. As a result of their efforts the whole weight of the fruit producing interests of the State were brought into line in seeking the needed improvements.

.. .. .

Did we hear a suggestion for a uniform Pear package? Surely not? But we're still hoping!

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# News in Brief

## Personal Notes, etc.

The 1935 Apple crop in U.S.A. is officially estimated at 76 per cent. of a full crop. The Clingstone Peach and Pear crops are the lightest for several years.

California citrus growers spend over \$500,000 per annum in advertising. Surely this is not done for fun. What are we doing in the same way?

In giving advice on black spot prevention, the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture recommends that cultivation should be done before spraying. The soil should not be turned up before early summer, so as to prevent the dissemination of spores.

Growers are urged to instal "lure" pots to indicate the flight of codlin moths. Spraying without this indication is working in the dark.

Manuring, though very important, is only one aspect of soil fertility: other factors are cultivation, drainage, cover crops and humus.

Spring manuring lies between a choice of nitrogenous fertilisers and a mixed fertiliser of super., sulphate of ammonia and potash.

Australia House recommends hardwood timber in Canadian type cases for export Apples.

Several competitions for the younger generation of growers are included under the juniors' section in this issue.

Owing to the failure of English berry fruit crops, good prices are anticipated for Australian berries this season.

There are 70 stationary spray plants operating successfully in Tasmania.

Methods of tree surgery are described in this issue by Percy Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.

N.S.W. growers are far from unanimous on the subject of the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act.

Members of the Executive of the Western Australian Apple Sales Board received cordial receptions at meetings of W.A. fruitgrowers.

The annual meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council will be held at Hobart during the last week of October.

The manuring of orchards was capably dealt with in a broadcast talk by Frank M. Read, M.Agr.Sc., Chief Inspector of Horticulture, Victorian Dept. of Agriculture.

Under the auspices of the Western Australian Apple Sales Board, meetings of growers were recently held in W.A. Growers cordially appreci-

ated the work of this voluntary organisation, and agreed to support the publicity fund.

Californian Prune growers report huge success from their advertising campaign. In one section sales increased by 500 per cent.

The Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. is offering a prize of £2/2/- at the forthcoming Melbourne Royal Agricultural Show for the best essay by boy or girl on the subject of improved Apple marketing. Entries close on August 17. Full particulars from G. H. Anderson, Bacchus Marsh.

Victorian berry growers state that if the price of sugar were reduced to the public there would be largely increased sales of berries for home jam-making.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture states that an amendment to the Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act is under review. The request that powers be given to destroy neglected trees will receive earnest consideration.

This season Western Australia exported 57,482 cases of Grapes, the bulk being for the Near East.

Western Australia is fortunate in having neither codlin moth nor Apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) to combat, hence spring spraying is not the big thing it is in the Eastern States.

That there is need for a co-ordinating pomological or nomenclature committee is illustrated by the fact that the Pear known as Bartlett in W.A. is called Duchess in South Australia, and Williams Bon Chretien in Victoria. One name should be adopted and adhered to.

Western Australian growers exported 30,060 cases of Pears in the 1935 season. They wanted to send more, but, unfortunately, shipping space was not available.

The Acting Prime Minister has signed the Sugar Agreement continuing the existing conditions of sugar production, acreage and sale until August 31, 1939. A spirited debate in Parliament, especially from southern members, is certain.

The new pure fruit drinks manufactured in Victoria have met a flattering reception. The varieties include Apple, Pear, Peach, Banana, Orange, Lemon, Pineapple, Passionfruit, Quince and Grape. Berry fruits will be turned into drinks as soon as new crop is available.

The tremendous growth of Banana production in N.S.W. is causing embarrassment to growers. Over 20,000 acres are now under Banana cultivation, and the estimate is for a crop of over 1,000,000 tropical cases.



## Clean fruit Assured—

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## NEWS IN BRIEF—(Con'td from p. 4).

Following the resolution at the annual meeting of the Victorian Orchardists' and Cool Stores' Association, for increased research work, a deputation was organised representing the Victorian fruit industry, and £5,000 for five years was requested. The deputation received a sympathetic hearing.

Tests with Beans in Victoria showed best results from using phosphatic and nitrogenous manures. The "Surprise" variety showed up particularly well.

As the result of the recent deputation to the Victorian Minister of Agriculture, it is expected that an experimental orchard under irrigated conditions, will be established at Tatura, in the Goulburn Valley.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. L. Provan, citrus expert of the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture, judged the exhibits at the recent Mildura Show.

Mr. W. T. Jeeves, who has been president of the United Berry Growers' Association for three years, was, at the recent annual meeting, reappointed to this office for a further term.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. Stanley Eagle, of Harcourt, who suffered injuries in a motor accident at the end of July. He is receiving attention in the Bendigo Hospital.

A cordial spirit of good will marked the farewell functions tendered to the Australian trade commissioners for Eastern countries.

The representatives farewelled were Major Longfield Lloyd (Japan), his assistant (Mr. J. A. Tonkin), Mr. V. G. Bowden (China), his assistant (Mr. A. Nutt), and Mr. C. E. Critchley (Netherlands India).

Mr. J. J. Ahern, of Pakenham, again placed his orchard at the disposal of growers for the annual Pakenham Field Day. Mr. Ahern's action in this connection is widely appreciated.

Mr. C. J. Parnham, Fruit Exporter, Melbourne, is on his way to England in connection with the fruit export trade.

Dr. W. J. Young, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, gave a valued lecture on "Recent Research work on the Ripening of Fruit" before a recent meeting of the Melbourne University Agricultural Society.

Dr. Young has been prominent for some years past in research work of this character, and his remarks are always followed with great interest.

Mr. Rupert E. Warren, who was Secretary of the Harcourt, Vic., cemetery trust for 13 years, has resigned and Mr. P. Pellas is the new Secretary. A handsome flower bowl was presented to Mrs. Warren on behalf of the trust, happy speeches being made by Messrs. R. Hallett and H. M. McLean.

Mr. C. H. Tutton, en route to Canada, sends a card to the "Fruit World" advising "crossing the line" on June 4. Calls were made at Auckland and Fiji, and he was looking forward to a weekend in Honolulu.

Mr. Oscar Nobelius, of Narre Warren, Vic., is managing the Picnic Point Nurseries, Bairnsdale during the absence abroad of the proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Peart.

Mr. J. H. Lang, of Harcourt, is now a Rotarian in the Castlemaine district. He delivered an interesting speech at a recent meeting of the Castlemaine Rotary Club.

Mr. W. J. Sinclair, licensed fruit agent, Sydney, was in Victoria early in July. Although enjoying a holiday, Mr. Sinclair found time to make contact with growers. He attended the annual meeting of the Southern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association.

Mr. Albert E. Hocking, ex-president of the Victorian United Country Party, has been appointed by the Dunstan Government as a member of the State Savings Bank Commission in place of Mr. Chas. Forrester, who recently died.

## MR. G. W. BROWN HONORED.

Mr. Geoffrey W. Brown, president, Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, and who was chairman of the recent Empire Producers' Conference in London, acceded to the wishes of his numerous friends and submitted his name to the United Australia Party for preselection as a candidate for the Fawkner seat in the Federal Government. Details of the voting are not known, but it is believed that Mr. Brown received solid support, although finally not selected.

A capable speaker, and with a wide grasp of Australian, Empire and international affairs, Mr. Brown is eminently suitable for a seat in Parliament. The hope has been expressed that Mr. Brown will submit his name for nomination at the next opportunity.

The fruit industry would certainly benefit from Mr. Brown being a Member of Parliament.

## OBITUARY.

## The Late Mr. J. E. Russell.

It is with regret that we record the passing of Mr. J. E. Russell, principal of Messrs. Russell & Company, motor engineers of Box Hill, Victoria, on July 14.

Death was primarily due to injuries received in an accident at the works the day before, and although an operation was performed, it proved unsuccessful.

The passing of Mr. Russell at the age of 54 removes one who has conferred distinct benefits on the community, especially the fruit-growing section, deceased being the inventor of the first power spray pump in Australia, the famous Bave-U pump being his latest model.

The late Mr. Russell was beloved and respected by his employees; he acted for many years as Secretary and churchwarden to St. Peter's Church of England, and took a keen interest in the Grammar School, Horticultural Society and City Band. His undoubted talent in X-ray work was made available to the public hospitals.

The funeral, which took place at the Box Hill Cemetery, was largely attended, many floral tributes being received.

Deceased leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Augustus Frederick Monk, aged 63, retired orchardist, of Leeton, N.S.W., died in a private hospital on July 18. Mr. Monk, who has left a widow, was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and was well known in Masonic circles.

Mr. Thomas Pye, who died at Mittagong in mid-July, had just passed his 94th birthday. Educated at The King's School, Parramatta, he early took a great interest in agriculture, and was for many years the proprietor of Seven Hills nursery at Parramatta. Going to Mittagong, he established Maryville nursery, and became one of the best-known orchardists in N.S.W. He was the pioneer of the citrus industry in that district. He was an alderman of Mittagong. He is survived by five sons and two daughters.

## United Berry Growers' Association

Development of Bucket Trade through Railway Station Masters—Co-operation with Factories—Pure Food Act Administration—More Pest Control Research Needed—Trouble with Bird Pests—Marketing Board Not Favored—The "Sugar Octopus" Condemned.

## SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING AT SILVAN

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the United Berry Growers' Association of Victoria was held at the Silvan Hall, Silvan, Vic., on July 25.

Mr. W. T. Jeeves, president, occupied the chair. Delegates attended from the affiliated districts, but owing to the death of some members and their relatives, and the influenza epidemic, the attendance was smaller than usual.

## 13th Annual Report.

The annual report, presented by the chairman, was as follows:—

Considering the unsettled conditions of the last year or two, our trading operations for this year have been very successful.

**Rail Business:** By lowering our prices and persuading the Sugar Concession Committee not to advertise the low prices that had been so extensively advertised last year, a lot of this business was recovered, and it seems possible with careful handling, that this business will show a further increase.

**Factory business** gives particular cause for gratification, and something like £3,800 worth of business was transacted by your Association, and through co-operation

and more particularly the efforts of your Secretary, an extra 3d. per lb. was secured for your Strawberries and Raspberries.

We are also pleased to state of the proposed improvement facilities at the Victoria Market.

All this goes to show the result of co-ordinated effort

after the groundwork and the difficulties which have been surmounted during the past years, this Association is becoming more of a factor to be reckoned with.

If only other interested bodies had put forth as much effort as this Association to overcome their particular problems the fruit growing industry would have been in a better position to-day and perhaps even the sugar octopus might have been strangled.

On account of enquiries from overseas owing to the failure of berry crops the outlook, more particularly for Strawberries, seems to be brighter.

We again regret the loss of leading officers of the scientific branch of the Department of Agriculture, and up to the present time we have not noticed any serious attempt to replace those officers; surely the fruit industry is worthy of better attention than this on the part of a responsible Government.

(Continued on next page.)

## PROPOSED MARKETING BOARD.

The secretary, Mr. J. M. Mitchell, said that the marketing control which had been suggested last year, could only be effective if on a Commonwealth basis, which involved Federal legislation, with equal State representation. He could not see any benefit from the Marketing Bill now before Parliament. Enquiries from Queensland did not encourage the idea of benefit for the berry industry under control legislation.

After a discussion, to which Messrs. C. Walker (Aura), Hibgame, Lydster, and others, contributed, it was decided to take no further action to secure marketing legislation, but to leave the matter in abeyance until such time as the executive brought forward a recommendation.

A Delegate: Shove it back like the politicians do. (Laughter.)

## Berry Distribution on Railways.

Appreciation was expressed regarding the services of station masters in taking orders for berry fruits. A difficulty had arisen with regard to claims for fruit which arrived in bad condition: in one instance a claim was lodged in June for berries supplied in December.

A resolution from Monbulk was carried:

"That in notifying the General Secretary that any fruit has been condemned or sold below scheduled prices, station masters be requested to state reasons for such action within 14 days of despatch."

Mr. Bowman (Monbulk) moved: "That Railway authorities be urged to have freight schedules and sales propaganda distributed earlier this season."

Mr. C. Walker (Aura) seconded.

In the discussion it was stated that bus drivers between Monbulk and Fern Tree Gully did not know the freight rates to the several Victorian railway stations. This caused much confusion in forwarding consignments.

The secretary said he had taken this matter up with the Railways Department, and bus drivers would be fully informed as to freight rates in future. Last year there was a difficulty in getting out the 30,000 propaganda dodgers in time because of the rush of centenary printing at the Railways; there would be no delay in future.

It was further decided to seek the cancellation of the charge of 3d. per bucket from hill districts to Fern Tree Gully.



Some of the Delegates who attended the Annual Meeting of the United Berry Growers' Association of Victoria.



# "VALLO"

## Concentrated Liquid Lime Sulphur

Guaranteed to contain a Minimum Polysulphide Sulphur content of 20%—Total Sulphur content not less than 28% of which percentage 71% is Polysulphide Sulphur.

### A Dependable Spray for Fungus Diseases and Pest Control

NOTE.—It has been proved that the Polysulphides alone possess fungicidal and insecticidal properties. This Concentrated Liquid Lime Sulphur is manufactured under conditions that produce a maximum of Polysulphides and a minimum of other constituents.

Manufactured in Victoria by

**VICTOR LEGGO & FARMERS LTD.**  
218-222 Queen Street, Melbourne.

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Mr. A. Hicks, 18 William Street, PERTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA.  
Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-op. Association Ltd., 7 Murray Street, HOBART, TASMANIA.  
Messrs. Field & Co. Pty. Ltd., 46 Esplanade, DEVONPORT, TASMANIA.  
Mr. A. Heath, Manager, N.W. Mercantile & Agency Co., Esplanade, DEVONPORT, TASMANIA.  
Messrs. W. Hart & Sons Pty. Ltd., Charles Street, LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.  
Messrs. Davidson & French Pty. Ltd., 37 St. John Street, LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.

#### United Berry Growers' Association. (Continued from page 5.)

The Fairy Dell branch introduced a discussion as to the advisability of a campaign to allow housewives to obtain sugar for jam making with fruit supplied through the U.B.G.A., at the rate paid by factories for jam making.

Mr. Hibgame commended this proposal and suggested that an approach be made to the Housewives' Association.

The secretary said the difference in the price of sugar between factory and public price of sugar, was about 1d. per lb., and he doubted the value of the proposal in view of the cost of a campaign and the organisation which would be necessary.

It was decided to refer the matter to the executive for consideration.

#### Pure Foods Act.

Mr. Mitchell moved:

"That immediate action be taken to secure the strict compliance of the Pure Foods Act as far as it affects all fruit products."

Mr. Mitchell said growers should do their best to protect the manufacturers who were making pure

fruit jams. Unfortunately, there were others who adulterated jams and could thus undercut. How could manufacturers who put up the pure article, and who suffered because of the competition of adulterated jams, continue to pay the growers a fair price? The Government analysts should take samples for investigation.

Mr. Rowse seconded.

Mr. R. E. Boardman ("Fruit World"), said that another aspect was that of pure fruit drinks. These were now being manufactured commercially: as soon as the berry fruits were ready it was proposed to include berry fruit drinks in the series. Harmful synthetic drinks were being sold and growers would do well to support the new pure fruit drink movement.

The motion was carried.

#### The Sugar Position.

In a discussion on the sugar position, the Queensland sugar industry was described as anti-social: it was stated that the opening of sugar beet factories in Victoria would not be of any real value because of the present over-production of sugar in Aus-

tralia and the necessity for all sugar factories to bear their proportion of the loss on export.

#### A New Container.

The secretary referred to a new box bucket which had been devised: two buckets being cleated together, which would greatly reduce rail freights. It was regretted that samples were not available, and the executive was instructed to enquire and report further.

#### Bird Pests.

The depredations from bird pests was referred to in strong terms by the president. Blackbirds and starlings were a curse to the berry grower. They accounted for 25 per cent. of the growers' fruit. These pests were imported without consulting primary producers. It was impossible to trap or poison blackbirds. The Government assisted farmers during the grasshopper plague. Similar help was needed by berry growers to cope with bird pests.

At the instance of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Hibgame, a resolution was adopted requesting Government assistance to combat the bird pests and protesting against any fur-

#### APPRECIATION FROM QUEENSLAND.

"We appreciate the 'Fruit World.' The information contained therein is of immense value."—North Queensland Co-op. Assn.

ther bird importations without consulting primary producers.

#### More Research Needed.

The need for more research into the cultural problems of berry growers was stressed by several speakers. Victoria had the largest area under fruit of all the Australian States, and was not so well equipped for research work as were the other States. Regarding berries, growers were troubled with the bald patch on Raspberries, also the white root disease. The experimental plot previously conducted by the Department of Agriculture was not now being operated. The thrips were a serious menace. It was decided to request the Government to appoint additional research officers.

#### Election of Officers.

Office-bearers were elected as follows: President, Mr. W. T. Jeeves; vice-president, Mr. R. J. Mitchell; treasurer, Mr. L. Bunt; auditor, Mr. F. T. Stone. Mr. Mitchell was re-appointed secretary at a salary of £75 per annum.

A hearty vote of thanks was carried to the auditor and to the press.

A resolution of sympathy with the relatives of deceased members was carried on the motion of Messrs. Mitchell and Lydster.

**The Patch:** The Patch and Fairy Dell United Berry Growers have elected as president Mr. F. T. Hibgame; treasurer, Mr. S. A. Crearer; secretary, Mr. J. P. Cowey.

#### Pruning Gooseberries.

##### Bushes Need Proper Attention.

**T**OO MANY PEOPLE let their Gooseberry bushes look after themselves, and either prune them only when they become a nuisance or do not cut them back at all, in which case they become mere thickets of congested growth, bearing very irregular crops of disappointing berries. On the other hand, some people, in order to keep the bushes reasonably open, cut all new shoots that appear close to the main branches, instead of cutting away the outer stragglers. By taking a medium course, regular crops can generally be expected, and the size of the fruit maintained.

The method advised is to take out any unhealthy or diseased branches. Next cut back to two bottom buds all shoots that crowd the centre of the bush or that cross one another, as well as any very weakly ones. If there is room, leave sturdy medium-sized shoots almost full length, just taking off the unripened tips. Train in a strong young shoot here and there to fill up a gap or to replace an old branch, cutting all other side shoots back to the two bottom buds.

Guard against choking the centre by leaving too many shoots unshortened. Finally, shorten the leaders on every branch by about one-third. Secateurs can be used for shortening work and thinning the centre of the bush, but when training young bushes and cutting leaders a sharp knife is best.



# Spraying for Insect Pest and Disease Control

## BROWN ROT OF CHERRIES ORCHARD SPRAYING

### Importance of Orchard Sanitation and Correct Spraying

(By S. Fish, M.Agr.Sc., Victorian Government Biologist.)

Under Victorian conditions, brown rot is the most important disease of Cherries. Indeed, this disease may be said to be a limiting factor to Cherry production in this State. In some seasons the Cherry crops in certain orchards have been reduced by as much as 70 per cent. through the ravages of this disease. So writes Mr. S. Fish, M.Agr.Sc., Government Biologist, in the "Journal of the Department of Agriculture." Continuing, Mr. Fish states:—

Where conditions have been favorable for infection, brown rot is seen on Cherries at blossoming time. The affected blossoms turn brown, and the fungus works up the inside of the blossom stalk to the twig (see Plate 1). Some of the affected blossoms remain attached to the tree because of a gummy exudate which is produced at the junction of the blossom stalk and the twig. The affected blossoms, which remain attached, produce periodic crops of spores from spring until the fruit is picked.

At picking time one frequently sees clusters of Cherries affected with brown rot, and the source of the infection usually is traceable to old sporulating blossoms, which are in the centre of the clusters.

Fruit infection may occur when the cherries are green, but, under our conditions, this class of infection has always been traceable to an injury made by a looper caterpillar, the fungus having gained an entrance through the injury. Such Cherries rapidly turn brown, become partly mummified, and will remain attached to the tree. The fungus will sporulate periodically from this source from early spring to picking time.

Under Victorian conditions, it is noted that when the fruits reach a certain stage of development they may be readily infected through an uninjured skin by the brown rot fungus.

Laboratory studies have shown that green Cherries may be infected through uninjured skins, provided that the fruits are exposed for relatively long periods to favorable conditions of temperature and moisture. With the more mature fruit it is seen that infection through uninjured

skins will occur with a much shorter duration of favorable conditions.

A temperature of 78 deg. F. is the most favorable for infection, and wet conditions which maintain a high relative humidity for a period of some hours are also necessary for infection. Field observations made locally indicate that excess of nitrogenous manure appears to have a very marked influence in favoring brown rot infection of all stone fruits.

The spread of the disease in mature fruit at picking time is very rapid, particularly in those varieties such as Twyford, which have a tendency to form close clusters of fruit. After picking, numerous clusters of brown-rotted Cherries are seen hanging to the trees, and where these are permitted to remain they rapidly mummify (see Plate 2), and will continue to produce periodic crops of spores throughout the summer, autumn, winter and early spring. These Cherry mummies hanging to the trees appear to be the most important source of carry-over for the fungus.

#### Methods for the

#### control of brown rot

of stone fruits are under investigation by the Department of Agriculture at present. Until such time as improved control measures are worked out growers would be well advised to adopt the following tentative programme, which has considerably reduced Cherry brown rot fruit infection under Victorian conditions:—

1. Pull off and destroy all Cherry mummies;
2. Plough the ground before the buds open, so as to turn in any infected material that has fallen to the ground at pruning time;
3. Spray with Bordeaux 6.4.40, or lime sulphur, 2½ gallons to 80, at the green tip stage;
4. Spray with lime sulphur 1-80 when a proportion of the fruit is quarter-grown;
5. Spray with lead arsenate, 3 lb. of paste to 80 gallons of water, early in October for protection against the looper caterpillar;
6. Spray with lime sulphur 1-80 when the fruit is quarter to half grown;

Fig. 1—  
Two healthy and  
two infected  
blossoms.

Fig. 2—  
Cherries mummified by the Brown  
Rot Fungus.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

### Control of Codlin Moth and Black Spot

Importance of Spraying, Banding, Lures, and Orchard Sanitation in Moth Control.

#### Programme for Black Spot Control—

Importance of Not Turning up Soil Till Early Summer to Prevent Dissemination of Spores.

Official Advice from the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

THE HORTICULTURAL DIVISION of the Department of Agriculture has made plans for a series of demonstrational plots throughout the State, to carry out the Departmental programmes, this year, against codlin moth, black spot of Apple and of Pear.

The codlin moth programme includes:—

#### (a) Spraying:

- 1st—Spray arsenate of lead, 5 lbs. in 80 galls. at calyx stage.
- 2nd—Arsenate two weeks later, or less, according to bloom.
- 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th sprays with white oil, 1 in 60, the time and number of sprays to be dependent on the presence of moths in the lures.

(b) Banding—All trees to be banded with beta naphthol cardboard bands.

7. If necessary, spray with ammonium polysulphide about seven days, or even less, before picking.

Growers requiring further information on this or other diseases are invited to communicate with the Plant Research Laboratory, Burnley, Victoria.

Illustrations by courtesy of "Vic. Journal of Agriculture."

In conclusion, Mr. Fish writes:—

"In connection with the use of a multi cover spray schedule with coloidal sulphur, as is being used by the Wandin growers, I can see no reason why this should not give some measure of protection. It may, however, be necessary to spray very close to picking with ammonium polysulphide to ensure that no noticeable spray deposit is apparent on the fruit when it is marketed.

(c) Lures—Lure pots at least on 50 per cent. of trees, to carry either vinegar or molasses lures.

(d) Orchard Sanitation to be thoroughly observed.

#### Black Spot in Pear.

The programme, determined by the biologist, as a result of the Doncaster experiments, is to be carried out.

The first spray will be of Bordeaux mixture at the 6.4.40 strength at the "green tip" stage.

The second spray is of the 6.4.40 Bordeaux at the "finger" stage, that is when the buds are all separated.

The third spray is to be given of half strength Bordeaux, three or four weeks after petal fall. This spray will be given as an admixture with the arsenate of lead spray, 5 in 80.

This formula, unfortunately, will russet such light-skinned Pears as

#### SUCCESSFUL CODLIN MOTH SPRAYING.

Harcourt, Vic., 20/7/35.

Messrs. Ford Bros., Harcourt North, achieved major success in Codlin Moth control last season with five sprayings. Many other growers who sprayed as many as nine times did not secure satisfactory results.

Messrs. Ford Bros. attribute their success to the use of lures. In addition to the moths trapped the lures indicated the flight of the moths and spraying was regulated accordingly to kill the eggs and the young larvae.

Josephine and Packham's Triumph. Observations will be taken.

#### Black Spot of Apple.

The following will be the spray programme:—

- 1st spray Bordeaux 6.4.40 when 65 to 75 per cent. buds are showing green tips. This is the "green tip" stage.
- 2nd spray lime sulphur, 3 in 80 when 5 to 10 per cent. of the blossoms are showing.
- 3rd spray—Petal fall, lime sulphur, 2 in 80 when 70 to 80 per cent. of petals have fallen.
- 4th spray—Lime sulphur, 1½ in 80, 14 days later than 3rd.

If conditions are damp, further lime sulphur sprays of 1 in 80 will be necessary. If rain comes, follow immediately with the lime sulphur. The fruit must be covered.

Cultivation is to be done before spraying; the soil will not be turned up before early summer. This is to prevent the dissemination of the buried spores.

#### PRUNE RUST.

Much damage was wrought by prune rust (*Puccinia pruni*) last season in the Goulburn Valley. The Department of Agriculture is conducting research into this subject, but their final report will not be available until further experiments are carried out.

In the meantime, the standard control is to spray European Plums with Bordeaux mixture 6.4.40 just before the buds start to move.



## BLACK SPOT CONTROL

IN A RECENT ISSUE of the "Fruit World," Mr. J. H. Jacklyn, formerly a Tasmanian fruitgrower, and now a member of the firm of Jacklyn and Jacklyn, Fruit Exchange, Brisbane, stated that spraying with the right mixture at the right time would control black spot.

In response to enquiries, Mr. Jacklyn now elaborates his programme as follows:—

I may mention the spot first made its appearance in the Huon district, Tasmania, and it soon spread over the whole districts, and it became impossible to get any clean Apples or Pears.

Then the Bordeaux spray came along, and this was only used as the buds were just bursting, but this was only a partial success.

At this time I decided to depart from the usual custom of spraying, and spray when the trees were in full bloom—just as the blossom began to fall. The mixture used was 4-4-40, and the trees were thoroughly sprayed; result, an absolutely clean crop; the first in the whole of the district since the spot first made its appearance.

Now the following is most important. After three years' spraying the

Apples began to show russet (Pears only slight); the fourth year the Apples showed more russet and minus color, and as an experiment I decided not to spray the following year—result, good crop, beautiful color, and no sign of spot.

The next year I again used the 4-4-40, and for experimental purposes I left a square in the orchard unsprayed. I wanted to find out how long the spot would be coming back.

Result: The first year on the square left just a little spot, the rest of the orchard all clean, but showing a little russet; the next year I sprayed with 2-2-40: fruit all clean and no russet, the square left showed more spot, and the third year it was as bad as ever, not a clean Apple. But I may here add that when spraying the orchard near the square we sprayed one side of the trees on the square, and the fruit on one side was clean, and the other side covered with spot.

I mention this just to show there is no danger of infection from spores if sprayed as mentioned heretofore. The spray should be properly mixed, and soft water used if possible.

I had a 40-gallon spray tank; I also had two 20-gallon barrels, one for the lime water and one for blue-

## BURN THE PRUNINGS TO CHECK THE SPREAD OF DISEASE

But Do Not Destroy Prunings with Parasitised Woolly Aphis.

AN EFFECTIVE PRUNING BURNER can be made cheaply by placing a square iron tank (one discarded as useless for holding water will do) on a framework that can be easily knocked together by any blacksmith or even by a handy man, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

If the burner is to be set on wheels, these can generally be ob-

stone, and we took a bucketful from each barrel and poured them together into the spray tank, and then you have the proper mixture. I believe in equal quantities of lime and blue-stone; I tried the 6-4-40 mixture, but it was not satisfactory; the equal quantities is a true Bordeaux mixture, the other is not.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on the back cover of this issue of Messrs. Ronaldson Bros. & Tippet Pty. Ltd., Ballarat, Victoria. This firm is offering model spraying plants, small plants being obtainable for £52.

tained from the nearest blacksmith or from the farm scrap heap.

Be careful not to destroy prunings bearing parasitised woolly aphis, but to stock these in heaps in convenient places throughout the orchard. The parasites continue to develop, and in the spring they change into adults, eat their way through the bodies of the aphids, and then fly back to the trees. In this way the spring population of parasites is greatly increased, and the woolly aphid can be brought under control in a much shorter period. When all the parasites have emerged, the twigs may be destroyed.

## Black Spot on Grape Vine

Winter Treatment for Control.

BLACK SPOT of the shoots, canes, leaves and bunches of the grape vine is caused by a fungus which is propagated mainly by spores which are formed at the end of fungus threads in the affected tissues, and which are produced in large numbers, earlier and at lower temperatures than those of downy mildew. Both winter and summer treatment are necessary to ensure effective control, and growers should carry out the former while the vines are dormant.

The winter treatment recommended by the Biologist of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture is as follows:—

1. BURN PRUNINGS. — After pruning, all cuttings should be collected and burnt.

2. BURN AND REMOVE LOOSE BARK.—If time and labour permit, the vines may have the loose old bark removed and burnt. To leave it on the ground is worse than useless.

3. SWABBING OR SPRAYING.—While dormant, the vine should be swabbed or sprayed once or twice with one of the following solutions:—(a) Sulphate of iron-sulphuric acid solution (5 lb. sulphate of iron, 1 pint sulphuric acid, 1 gallon water); or (b) sulphuric acid (1 gallon to 10 gallons water).

Swabbing undoubtedly reduces the total amount of infective material upon the vines, and thus provides against an early attack of the disease. It delays the bursting of the buds a week or ten days, and is advantageous, on that account, in districts that are subject to late frosts.

A leaflet which discusses this disease in detail is available free to N.S.W. growers on application to the Department of Agriculture, Box 36a, G.P.O., Sydney.

"Jolly Well Worth It."

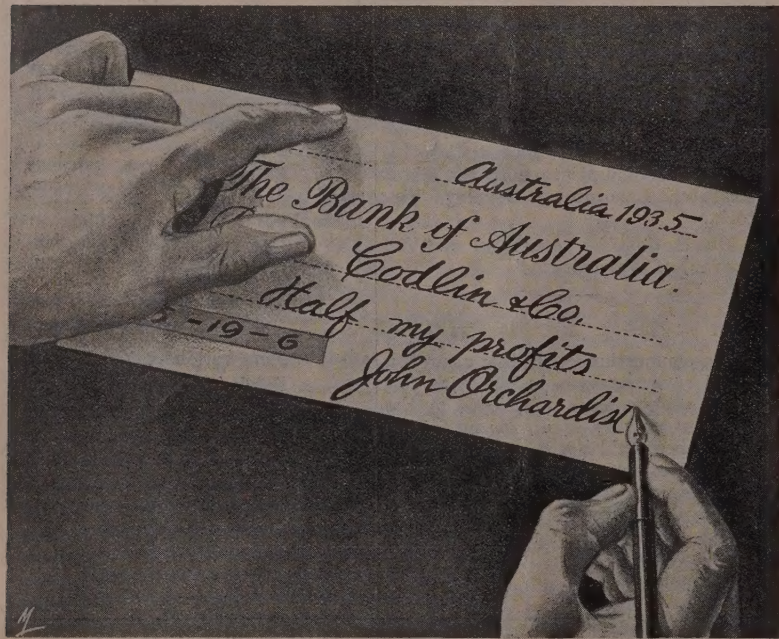
A fruitgrower and his bride were off on their honeymoon. But just as the train started a talkative old gentleman got into the carriage.

Soon the train passed through a long tunnel. The carriage was in darkness.

When they emerged the old gentleman said: "Would you believe it. That tunnel cost half a million pounds."

"And it was jolly well worth it," replied the codlin chaser.

# Why share your Profits WITH THE Codlin?



Many an orchardist has realised before the end of the season that he has been robbed of half of his rightful profits by the Codlin—through using a spray that has proved inefficient.

The wise grower who has sprayed his orchard with "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead finds that this superlative product ensures virtual immunity from the ravages of his greatest enemy, and, as a result, he collects the maximum returns from his orchard.

"Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead occupies a larger volume than any other Arsenate—a sure proof of its exceeding fineness and lightness, and of its high-covering power—all desirable qualities in Arsenate of Lead—and all found to the highest degree in "Aero" Brand.



We unreservedly guarantee that "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead, in whatever proportion used, will give equal or superior control to that of any other brand used in similar strength.

Awarded "Gold Medal" All-Australian Exhibition, 1930.

**BICKFORD'S**  
"Aero" Brand  
**ARSENATE OF LEAD**

By every Test Bickford's "AERO" Brand is Best



# What Our Readers Are Thinking

Fruitgrowers and others connected with the industry are invited to contribute their views to the "Fruit World & Market Grower" under this heading.

This paper does not necessarily identify itself with the views here expressed, and reserves the right to reject or curtail, if necessary, any articles submitted.

## Better Distribution Needed for Slightly Blemished Fruit

### Country Markets Undeveloped

City Traders Can Help.

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—With reference to market control, improved standards, increased inspection, etc., I would give precedence to the question of better distribution.

We have become accustomed to the cry of better fruit, and still better fruit, that one begins to imagine that it is only the perfect Apple that is required, and that any fruit with even the slightest blemish is something that is detrimental to the whole of the fruit business. I affirm that this is not the case.

We have a market at our door, our own country people, who would buy unlimited quantities if only a fair article is supplied at a reasonable charge.

People in the country are going Apple hungry, because no definite effort has been made to cater for them.

We even let "dealers" pick over our waste Apples; we get next to nothing for them, and apparently have no thought as to their ultimate destination. Probably some of it goes to those people referred to in the country, and is sold to them at perhaps 3/- and 4/- a case. It gives them little satisfaction in its consumption, and certainly does not tend towards the further purchase of such fruit, so apparently our first requirement is standardisation.

Now it appears to me to be a little short of foolishness, to say that an Apple with, say, a "black spot" slightly over the size as fixed by law, is necessarily a useless Apple for direct consumption.

Codlin moth and those affected by bitter pit, I would certainly prohibit, but an Apple affected by "spot" to even a much greater percentage than at present is possibly a first-class fruit, for when peeled it would be impossible to tell it from one of Extra Fancy Grade.

The difficulty is, of course, where to draw the line, but this should not be impossible to do, so as to have a line of fruit the eating qualities of which would give the satisfaction of the higher grades, but which could be supplied at a comparatively low cost, which would be still far more remunerative than if sold for processing.

In seasons like the one just past, there have been thousands of cases wasted which could have gone into direct consumption, with satisfaction both to the consumer and to the producer, creating in those people a desire for more fruit, and, whereas they would probably otherwise only purchase a few pounds of Apples yearly, would consume cases of them if served up right.

Serving up right means more than standardisation, it means distribution and service.

If we are going to rely on local fruit shops in each town to create the "Apple Mind" we are not going to sell the fruit, and it is here I am convinced that the best brains of the community will be required to formulate a plan and direct its operation.

I am definitely of the opinion that the repeated failures at attempts at co-operation fail because we growers try to do a job that is far beyond our ability.

Surely it would be possible to obtain such help. Our best city men are all aware of the desperate straits of most primary producers, and are aware, too, of the importance of those products, and I am sure if they were appealed to they would give of their best.

We have able men in the Melbourne fruit trade; we would want the best of these, for it is far too big a matter for a single individual to tackle alone.

The movement should be State-wide, and with the hearty co-operation of growers, agents and business men, country consumption of fruit would go up enormously, to the benefit of all concerned. Is such a plan practicable?—Yours etc., Pakenham Grower.

#### SECURE YOUR FRUIT CASES

... from a reliable manufacturer. ... Write for further particulars and prices.

R. W. HALL & BLOOM PTY. LTD.,  
Case Manufacturers,  
Whitehorse Rd., Mitcham, Vic.

## Control Legislation Opposed

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—

I seek permission to ventilate my views on controlled marketing as is now proposed for N.S.W. by the Fruitgrowers' Federation. Your paper is unbiased, and I am sure is read by a very large number of fruitgrowers in N.S.W.

In the first place, may I repeat the old well-worn platitude, that if we grow good clean fruit of the right varieties, then good prices are certain, provided of course that the fruit is properly graded and packed, with honesty as a first principle.

The obverse then suggests that fruit of the unwanted sorts, affected with black spot, hail or other blemishes is unprofitable, perhaps only showing growing costs.

It is recognised generally that the difference in the price that the grower gets compared with the consumers' price is too much. If that is so, surely the idea would be to tackle the methods of distribution, but to do so does not necessarily take from the grower his freedom as an individual,

requiring him to hand over all his product to a board, under penalty of criminal proceeding being taken, see Section 37, sub-section 3, Proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act. Should a grower endeavor to act independently and defy the Bill, the Railway Commissioners, common carriers, charterer, master or agent of any ship may, on the request of the Federation without incurring liability, refuse to carry any of the commodity. See Section 27.

If the proposed Board of Control could prevent Victorian and Tasmanian fruit coming freely into N.S.W., there might be a possibility of cornering the market, but how can they effectively control N.S. Wales fruit when the retailer can procure all the fruit he wants from agents handling fruit from other States. That being so, why not allow any grower in N.S.W. who grows similar fruit to Tasmania and Victoria to stay out of the control if he wants to, as his product would not make any difference.

## Power Equipment for the Orchard

Mechanical power means quicker work—better work—work that brings greater profits to the grower. International Harvester power equipment—soundly constructed and thoroughly engineered—exactly meets the needs of every job. Numbers of these units in everyday use throughout Australia are proving by actual service their reliability and their time and labor-saving qualities. Make one of these mechanical servants do your work.

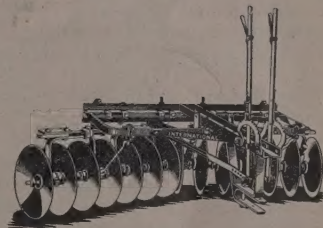
#### MODEL C-30 TRUCK.

35cwt., 6-cylinder. Gross capacity, including body and payload, 55 cwt. The most economical truck in its class. Ideal for the fruitgrower.



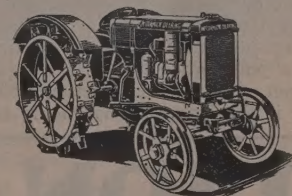
#### TRACTOR DISC HARROWS.

Here is the International Model V tractor disc harrow. Ideal for orchard work. Equipped with fourteen 18-inch discs and has a cultivating width of 8 feet. Levers are within easy reach of operator. Gangs can be extended along the frame and discs arranged for in-throw and out-throw.



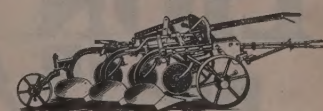
#### W-12 TRACTORS.

Illustrated here is the McCormick-Deering W-12 tractor—ideal for many power purposes. Powered by a 4-cylinder, valve-in-head engine. Operates on kerosene. Turns in 9-ft. radius.



#### TRACTOR MOULDBOARD PLOUGHS.

International B-7 tractor orchard mouldboard plough. Available in 2 and 3-furrow sizes. Cuts 9-inch furrows. Equipped with positive, quick-acting power-lift device.



#### POWER SPRAYERS.

McCormick-Deering power sprayers are made in two-wheel and four-wheel types, and can be supplied with either a 1½ or 3-h.p. engine. Two-wheel outfit has 100-gallon vat, and four-wheel outfit a 75-gallon vat. Pump is of the duplex high-pressure type, with porcelain-lined cylinders and enclosed gears running in a bath of oil.



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CITRUS, ETC., PACKED AND DESPATCHED  
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Phone: Ringwood 171.



## Control Legislation Opposed

(Continued from page 9)

Great stress is laid in Queensland on their renewal of the C.O.D. The conditions in that State are entirely different, tropical fruit can only be grown in Queensland so they can regulate the sending of supplies to the other States and no doubt get better prices. Their pome fruits are negligible.

Victoria has shown what should be done by comparatively small growers, that is an honest endeavor to pack to a grade and label so that the same becomes known to the buyers as a reliable pack and a better price obtained, I am referring to the "Victoria Mark." With the larger grower who can turn out a few thousand cases of one variety, honestly graded and packed, well, he has nothing to fear, he is much sought after, and has no difficulty in obtaining 50 per cent. profit on his season's turnover.

In all industries, perhaps more so with fruit growing, there is the lazy, the indifferent, the stupid, the man who spends more time over his pet hobby than his orchard, he must go to the wall, nothing can save him. He sends rubbish to market and cries out because he cannot make a profit. Are we all to be regimented by a Board, who by the way, put the cart before the horse when they found some years ago that the growers did not want to voluntarily subscribe to keep them going, got £4,500 per annum out of the growers' pockets by Act of Parliament, and now are anxious to do something to justify their existence.

## Survival of the Fittest?

General Heane, in his foreword to the proposed Marketing Act says that "If the present position is allowed to continue, the result can only be the adoption of a policy of the survival of the fittest." Surely all industries and business concerns have been built up on this policy. It is what the fruit industry needs, not a Communistic reform to compel the fit to carry the unfit.

The Federation makes a great point of the statement that this is "Grower" control. This is misleading, as it is not the grower who controls, but alleged control by a majority. The Federation places the onus on those who object to being brought under a direction to prove that a majority in his section are against such direction by demanding a poll signed by 150 growers, or 10 per cent. of the section, whichever is the lesser. Why should those

## ORGANISATION AND OVER-PRODUCTION

## What of Controlled Production?

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")  
Organisation; Control; these are the latest panaceas for our ills; they follow reflation, deflation, inflation, the curse of yesteryear.

The various high priests of the cult from Dr. Page to his humble imitators in various primary producing districts do not state clearly what they aim at. Is it organisation for the sake of organisation they desire or do they wish to secure for every producer a return for his products that will enable him to meet his costs and live in a reasonable degree of comfort? If the latter is the desideratum, it can only be achieved by control of production and marketing which would of course include distribution.

This is practically the position in the sugar and rice industries which are comparatively in a flourishing condition as far as the writer can gather. The dried fruits and wine Grapes growers will almost surely be faced with the same problem shortly.

who object to the scheme have to do so?

It seems reasonable to require with such a revolutionary suggestion as now put forward by the Federation that copies of the proposed Bill should have been in the hands of the grower before they sent their delegates to conference. As it is copies of the Bill have just been distributed, and the delegates, in spite of the fact that the growers knew nothing about the details of the Bill, voted 59 to 18 against a poll of growers being taken before the Bill becomes operative.

Further, the Federation shows in their proposed Bill exactly how they will bind all the growers in N.S.W. to do just as they require, but they do not show what benefit can be gained. Are they going to start a selling floor on the market, or are they going to arrest all agents who do not obtain big prices for the fruit? As Tasmania and Victoria can send fruit into this State, the whole scheme is simply a joke, unless it is to make fat billets for incompetent growers.

With the milk producers (Sydney and Newcastle), the principle is in actual practise.

The Banana growers in N.S.W. have plumped for board controlled marketing. Should they succeed in increasing the net return to growers by their efforts, the inevitable result will be increased production (unless nature butts in), which in its turn will force them to take the perfectly logical step, control of production.

Should producers balk at these facts, restriction may be achieved temporarily, by regulations prohibiting the sale of certain classes of fruit. This is the method largely favored by those growers who are opposed to organised marketing. Plausibility is given to this procedure by the fact that far too much immature and undersized fruit is thrown on the market; at best a temporary palliative this.

There is one other possibility: exporting a proportion at any price if necessary, to relieve the local market. This will bring in its train the in-

In any case, the Federation is not representative of the fruitgrowers of N.S.W., it is more or less a self-constituted Board, having obtained legislative authority to impose an Orchard Tax to be handed over to them by the Government (a world's record) without obtaining approval by referendum from the growers.

Batlow is organising a Defence Association to fall in line with other centres in order to oppose this extraordinary measure.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. ARNOT.

Nindethana Orchards, Batlow,  
N.S.W., 22/7/35.

## WOOD WOOL

Finest Grade for Export Fruit.

## STRAWBERRY BOXES.

and Fruit Containers.

Prices and Particulars on Application to

AUSTRALIAN BERRY BASKETS  
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175 Kent Street, Richmond, Vic.  
Tel. J1263.

## ASSISTANCE TO ORCHARDISTS.

Federal Government Considering  
Renewal of £125,000 Grant.

Canberra, 11/7/35.

Following the allocation of £125,000 to fruitgrowers in both 1933 and 1934 the Commonwealth has received representations for a similar sum for 1935. When the results of the export season are known, consideration to this request will be given.

avoidable increase in production, as in the butter industry. This scheme has in its favor in the case of fruit, that increased plantings would take a few years to make their effects felt. In the meanwhile the wise grower could unload while the going was good.

The only other hope for a form of organisation that refuses to consider production control, is to increase the purchasing power of consumers. This in the majority of cases is on the six-penny line if it is on any line at all. When any fruit gets past that figure for a dozen, it disappears from the menu and no amount of propaganda and advertising will succeed in placing fruit before bread, meat, sugar, tea, cabbages, potatoes, pumpkins, pictures, the lottery, cash orders, and the gee-gees, in most Australian households.

Frankly, the writer does not know how this very desirable end could be attained. Summed up, controlled production in suitable areas, with compensation to orchards in unsuitable areas, controlled marketing with a simplification of the unnecessarily complex methods of distribution now in force, exploitation of any possible export market if such a rare thing can be found, without recourse to dumping, is the only method of organisation that can hope to succeed.

To a statesman, the success may in the long run appear pyrrhic. To a citrus grower whose ears have been deceived by the chatter of enthusiasts with lively anticipations of the morrow of organisation, and whose human sympathies have been roused by the blind gropings of an army of producers slowly but surely being forced into bankruptcy, this summing up appears to be the only alternative to laissez faire.

F. B. MACKENZIE.

Kurrajong, N.S.W., 12/7/35.

## Marketing Act Opposed

Sale of Inferior Fruit Defended.

(The Editor, "Fruit World.")

Sir,—The letter of Mr. W. J. Nankervis in your July issue is timely. The position of the fruit growers is certainly desperate, but a Fruit Marketing Act would only accentuate the evil, for should a temporary improvement result, it would lead to further plantings, and what then? It would also require an army of highly-paid inspectors to police the Act, which the growers would have to pay for. Unless the acreage of fruit trees is reduced no improvement can be expected until the overseas markets improve.

Much is said against the sale of inferior fruit, but, on the other hand, it

(1) Keeps the hawker off sustenance.

(2) Gives poor people a chance to get cheap fruit, which they would not otherwise purchase.

(3) It provides the fruitgrower with an easy way to get rid of damaged fruit, and helps him to balance his ledger.—Yours etc., H. G. Smith.

Ringwood, 18/7/35.

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All sprays will be manufactured from the same formulae as previously used by Mr. S. R. Bushnell whilst associated with Jaques Pty. Ltd. Orchardists can therefore rely upon getting the best quality fruit sprays.

Write for Prices and Particulars to:

ORCHARD SPRAYS PTY. LTD., 549-51 Church Street, Richmond, Victoria, or—  
CAMERON, SUTHERLAND & SEWARD PTY. LTD., Riverside Avenue, St. Melb., Vic.  
SILBERT SHARP & BISHOP LTD., Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia

## Orchard Sprays

We manufacture a complete range of sprays for the orchardist, including:

ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE)  
ARSENATE OF LEAD (POWDER)  
LIME SULPHUR  
WHITE OIL EMULSION  
PREPARED RED OIL  
BORDEAUX MIXTURE  
BORDEAUX COMPOUND  
SPREADERS (SPECIAL)

CASEINATE  
SPREADER (ORDINARY)  
CALCIUM CASEINATE, ETC., ETC.



# BLACK SPOT SPRAYING

## Interesting Experiences from New Zealand.

### Necessity for the Precooling of Pears for Export.

(The Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—I have noticed in the "Fruit World" articles on spraying Pears from some of your growers. I have been growing Pears now for about sixteen years; my principal lines are Williams Bon Chretien, Coles and Nelis. Coles are no trouble at all; the Bons and Nelis, especially Nelis, are the most difficult to keep free from black spot.

I always start off with a strong lime sulphur

spray, 1 in 20, three weeks before the buds begin to burst open. When the buds do begin to burst I put on my first Bordeaux spray, 8 lb. to the 100 gals., when the buds begin to show pink and some are separated, then we put our second Bordeaux on, 8 lb. to 100 gals. About one week later the red buds are all about to burst in full flower (some, of course, have reached this stage); then we put the third Bordeaux on, 6 lb. to 100 gals.; in two or three days after this the Pears are in full bloom, and we leave them alone for at least two weeks.

By this time some of them are falling; then we spray again with Bordeaux, 6 lbs. to 100 gallons. From now on we spray once every ten days about 4-100, putting 2½ lb. arsenate of lead powder every second spraying up to end of December. If the weather during this period should be very fine we will go to 15 or 18 days between sprays, always using 4 lbs. to 100 gallons.

You will see we have carried our Bordeaux up to the end of the year. This is the safest plan, because there seems to be a late infection of black spot nearly always about this time of the year.

The Bordeaux mixture I have been using now for this last seven years is made by the Chemical Spray Co. of U.S.A., and my export of Nelis over that period has been from 90 to 95 per cent. of the crop.

#### Pear Precooling Necessary.

Now I want some information from some of your Pear exporters. As you all know, we have a control board over here that takes charge of all our export fruit when it leaves our lorries. I have been trying to get this board to make it compulsory for all Pears to be pre-cooled in the cool stores nearest to the orchard. In our case, the cool store is on the wharf.

When my Pears have been pre-cooled in the local store I have always had good results, not so otherwise. Would some of your exporters write to your valuable paper, giving their experience of this part of the export of Pears? They would be doing us a great favor.

W. E. ROWLING,

Riwaka, Nelson, N.Z.

[The precooling of Pears from Victoria—the principal Pear exporting State in the Commonwealth—is compulsory. The experiences of Pear exporters would be welcomed on this subject.—Ed, "F.W."]

# Fruitgrowing at Shepparton

## Fairley's Fruitvale Orchard

### Spraying Programme Outlined.

At the Fruitvale Orchard, Shepparton, Vic. (Messrs. J. F. and A. W. Fairley) exhaustive tests have been made over a series of years to determine the most efficient spray programme.

It has been found, that used during the dormant period Gargoyle red spraying oil used at strength of 1 in 20, gives the best results for the control of San Jose, red spider, and the like.

It can also be claimed that at Fruitvale, the use of red oil at a strength as above, has definitely helped control green aphids.

Set out below are some details of spray programmes found to be highly satisfactory, for the best known varieties.

#### Pears—Dormant Spray.

Gargoyle red spraying oil, strength 1 in 20.

Bordeaux mixture (Lion Brand), 12 lbs. to 100 glns.

Time of application, of course, varies a little according to season, but all things being equal, best results have been obtained from oil spray about middle of July, and the Bordeaux spray early in September.

#### Peaches, Dormant Spray.

Peaches are treated in like manner to Pears, except that the red oil spray is made 1 in 25, and not applied until close to pinking stage.

#### Spraying at Leaf Period.

Williams Pears: A calyx spray consisting of 6 lbs. lead arsenate (Lion Brand), to 100 glns. of water, applied on or about October 1, followed in about 14 days by the same application.

About October 30, a spray of 4 lbs. of lead arsenate and 2 glns. of Gargoyle white oil to the 100 glns. of water is then applied and repeated close to picking stage, say about three days before picking.

Packhams and others differ in treatment as follows: First two sprays same as Williams, but followed by three sprays, although carrying the same lead arsenate strength, must under no conditions be applied without 1 in 40 of Gar. white spray oil.

# Sale of Inferior Fruit Over-Production of Sugar

(The Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—Does not the fact that there is a demand for this second-grade fruit obviate the need for experiments in processing a great quantity of same? Most of the residents of fruit-growing districts will bear testimony to the fact that they consume practically no fruit but the reject article; and so far nobody has died from the effects thereof.

Another point is that if all second-grade fruit was taken from the market, it would be necessary for the fruitgrower to receive a much higher price for the first-grade fruit. As a large number of fruit consumers are already spending to their full capacity, is it not obvious that these people would have to do without fruit altogether? Therefore, would not this interference with a natural market have a very serious effect upon the health of a great number of people, through lack of fruit, and leave the fruitgrower in a much poorer state than previously. — Faithfully yours, R. Serpell.

Export Price One-fourth of Artificially High Australian Price.

PLANS in hand for reducing Australia's sugar production. About half of the production of 700,000 tons was exported. The export price is about one-fourth of the artificially high local price.

A reduction of 70,000 tons a year is proposed. This would reduce the export quota to about 280,000 tons, and would substantially increase the average price received by growers from both home consumption and export sales.

Let us hope that the fruit industry will receive some added consideration in this matter.

The high local price of sugar has been disastrous to the fruit industry.

The best place to build an enduring monument to one's self is not in the graveyard at the journey's end, but in the hearts of our fellow mortals.

## The Orchard Completely Plowed Out in One Operation

### "Petty" Wonder Plow



The "Petty" Two-Furrow Disc Orchard Stripping Plow in action plowing the strips out from and around each tree.

Neglected centre strips, no matter how hard or how long unworked, or how much couch grass, plowed out with ease.

A time and labour-saving implement.

Remarkable ease and quickness of operation.

Unique steering principle.

No strip digging or chipping.

Easy turning in short headlands.

Will plow on or off with the greatest of ease.

Works equally well with either Horses or Tractor.

WORKS JUST AS EFFICIENTLY ON THE HILLSIDE OR UNDULATING COUNTRY AS ON FLAT LAND.

MADE IN 2 AND 3 FURROW DISCS.

The "PETTY" Plow can be converted into a one-way reversible disc cultivator with 5, 6 or 7 plates. Also into an irrigation furrower of 2 or 3 furrows or a spring tyne cultivator.

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# FRUIT TREES

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# Cold Storage In Australasia

## NEW PRESERVING PROCESS.

### Sydney Takes to Gas.

IN these columns we have frequently described gas storage as applied to ships' holds, cool stores and railway refrigerator transport. Now comes word from Sydney that one enterprising Pitt-street merchant has had on display in his window two cases of fruit the contents of which Passionfruit have kept perfectly for nine weeks in gas treatment.

The process is surprisingly simple. Briefly, it consists of the introduction of a certain percentage of carbon dioxide gas into a chamber in which the fruit is stored. There is no need for the expensive gastight rooms at present in use, for the storage chamber can be entered at any time and opened for the removal or addition of goods. Not a blemish of any kind appeared on the Passionfruit, to which attention has been mainly directed. As Australian Passionfruit are the best in the world, a tremendous market in England and America, which was previously closed, will be made available. The remarkable feature of the discovery is that the proprietors of the process carried out their first experiments with an ordinary household incinerator costing 25/-, the waste gas from the flue being carried into a miniature preserving chamber.

With the gas process, it is claimed that it will be easy to keep fruit for a period long enough to allow it to be landed in the markets of England and the Continent in perfect condition. The cost is said to be negligible and, in this case, after nine weeks the fruit was unblemished, did not crinkle and retained its original flavor.

In this connection it is interesting to note an announcement in the "Pacific Rural Press," that recent experiments conducted by F. W. Allen, of the University Farm at Davis and L. R. McKinnon, on the preservation of Apples, indicated that Apples stored under a joint condition of refrigeration and gas treatment for six months kept better than Apples stored in refrigeration alone during the same period.

The Apples were taken from a single tree in a Pajaro Valley orchard, part of them stored in refrigeration in combination with carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen gases respectively, the other part under conditions of ordinary refrigeration. The fruit from the refrigeration-gas treatment emerged firm, green colored and attractive looking and in every way was a marketable product. The fruit removed from ordinary refrigeration while it made a good showing over a considerable portion of the six months' experimental period was unmarketable at the end of that time.

## BLACKBURN COOL STORES.

**Blackburn.**—A very large quantity of fruit is produced in the metropolitan area around Melbourne. In addition to the orchards, cool storage facilities are substantial and efficient.

**Blackburn Cool Store:** At a recent visit to the Blackburn Cool Store much activity was noted both in the storing of fruit under approved con-

ditions, while up-to-date facilities are provided for fruit packing. The capacity of the Blackburn Cool Store is approximately 50,000 cases. The equipment consists of a 66 h.p. Crossley suction gas engine and 25-ton Werner compressor. A 7-ton Werner high-speed automatic refrigerator is installed for working small chambers. Seven of the chambers are fitted with the air circulation system. These are capable of holding approximately 40,000 cases of fruit. Two chambers are fitted with direct expansion. Capacity approximately 10,000 cases.

One chamber was set aside specially for the precooling of Pears packed for export. During the season approximately 30,000 cases of Pears were thus treated.

### Pears packed for export

were kept at a core temperature of 30 degs. F. by isolating the packed export fruit. As soon as the export Pear season finishes this chamber is used in the ordinary way for storing Apples.

During the season 150,000 cases pass through this cool store. The directors are Mr. J. Stevens (chairman), Messrs. Frank Moore and Rupert Lawford, G. C. Karnaghan (secretary). The chief engineer is Mr. Alfred Powell.

### Granny Smith Apples.

In the conversation with the engineer, some interesting points were raised. Mr. Powell believes that Granny Smiths should be left on the trees as long as possible. Apples

should be mature before being picked. If picked earlier they should be left for three weeks before cool storing. Granny Smiths should be stored when the skin was showing a lighter green. If stored when dark green the fruit became marked in the store, but this, stated Mr. Powell, was not the so-called "scald." By adopting the foregoing programme there was no need for oiled wrappers. Oiled wrappers, however, might be useful if fruit were picked and stored while immature. Other varieties were also subject to the disfiguring mark if not stored when fully mature.

### Regarding

#### direct expansion

as compared with air circulation, it was pointed out that there was 10 per cent. more moisture in the store under the direct expansion system. For Winter Cole Pears the direct expansion system was ideal. Apples were kept in the store at the temperature of 29 degs. to 32 degs. F. Direct expansion applied under modern conditions of construction is highly recommended.

### Growth Factors.

Speaking generally on the subject of cool storage, Mr. Powell pointed out that all factors concerning the growing of fruit—rainfall, irrigation, pruning, etc., entered in as factors in regard to the keeping quality of the fruit. The importance of research into cultural methods was strongly emphasised.

## KYABRAM COOL STORES.

### 30,000 Cases Capacity.

Kyabram cannery will have cool storage of approximately 30,000 cases capacity before the beginning of the 1935-36 processing season, according to a recent report appearing in the "Kyabram Free Press."

The cool store will be of brick, with concrete flooring, having five chambers, 80 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in. each. Between the cannery and the store will be a covered-in passage way 25 ft. wide, which will allow for future expansion. On the eastern end there will be a receiving verandah 20 ft. long. Between No. 3 and No. 4 chambers there will be a 9 ft. passage way.

## Pigs for Profit

### LARGE WHITE PIGS.

#### Favoured for Breeding.

At a recent conference of farmers, held at Mundalla, South Australia, Mr. H. Bradley, of Owen, in dealing with the breeding of pigs by wheat farmers, said:—

"I favour the Large White for breeding. A pure-bred boar crossed with sows of the same breed or half-breed sows are very successful crosses, and if the sows are not too weighty, they have a better chance of rearing big litters. Pigs which do not have milk as part of their diet lack bloom. Here is the only place where cows are a little profit to the farmer. They do not pay for the food they eat, apart from providing milk for pigs. Four breeding sows are enough for the farmer to care for, and they should average two litters a year each. A fortnight before a sow farrows it should be fed mostly on milk and other slop foods, and when a sow has farrowed, feed on 1½ to 2 galls. of skim milk mixed with two double handfuls of bran and just a little barley for each feed. Feed three times a day. When suckers are three to seven weeks old they look for feed apart from the sow, and milk and soaked barley is their main diet. At eight weeks they are fit to sell, and at present prices should be worth 12/- to 18/- each.

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Cables: Orange Bremen.

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*Its tonic effect on foliage is truly remarkable*

Used for the control of all fungous diseases of Fruit Trees, Vines and Vegetables, for which sulphur in any form has previously been used; particularly Black Spot and Powdery Mildew of Pome Fruits, Oidium of Vines, and Brown Rot of Stone Fruits.

Obtainable from all Fruitgrowers' Associations, etc., or from the Victorian Distributor:—

F. R. Mellor -- 440 Elizabeth Street -- Melbourne

**William Cooper and Nephews (Australia) Ltd.**  
4 O'Connell Street, Sydney



# Solid Fuel Orchard Heaters

## Successful Tests in Victoria

REALISING THE IMPORTANCE of adequate frost prevention methods, two Victorian citrus growers, Messrs. J. A. Egan and E. A. Williams, of Gonn Crossing, Vic., have developed and patented the "Protector" solid fuel orchard heater—the fuel being briquettes made by the State Electricity Commission.

**Condensed report of tests** carried out at Mr. Egan's Grove, Gonn Crossing, Victoria, under the supervision of Mr. D. Duncan Brown, of Victoria Horticultural Dept., on July 21, 1934,

**Fuel:** Twenty-five pounds of brown coal briquettes were used to each heater at a cost of 4½d. per heater.

**Firing and Control:** Firing was started at 1.12 a.m., all heaters being lit by 1.25 a.m. A smoke screen was created by closing down dampers, as it was anticipated that the frost would be of long duration, and it was desired to take advantage of a smoke screen to retard the fall of temperature so as to reserve the fuel for the colder period before sunrise. At 2.45 a.m., all the heaters were burning exceedingly well, and were red hot.

**Thermometers and Placement:** Six tested thermometers and a thermograph were used and placed four feet from ground level, except No. 2, which was 1 in. from ground level, and the thermograph with check thermometer 3 ft. from ground. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were placed outside 20 ft. south side of plot No. 4 on N.W. corner, No. 6 in position well away from any influence of heaters to ascertain the minimum temperature registered and No. 5 placed near thermograph in centre of plot.

The following table of readings indicate the fluctuations of temperature and the effect of the heaters.

**Thermometer Reading:** Thermometer readings were taken at different times and were as follow:—

	Thermometers.					Thermo-
	1	2	3	6	4	graph.
1 a.m. before test . . . . .	30	29	30	29	30	29.2
2 a.m. ½ hr. after firing . . . .	31	28½	31	30	32	31
2.45 a.m. . . . .	31½	28	32	28.5	33	34
3.15 a.m. . . . .	31	28	31	28	32.5	34
4 a.m. . . . .	30	27	31	27	34	35
4.45 a.m. . . . .	31	30	31	28	34.5	35
5.30 a.m. . . . .	32	31.5	32	30.5	35	35
6.10 heaters out . . . . .	32.5	32	31.5	31	36	34.5
6.30 a.m. . . . .	32	32	31	31	34	33.5

**Weather Conditions:** The night was very still, with at first a faint south drift which changed later at 2 a.m. to a faint south-east drift, followed at 2.30 a.m. by a slight haze. At 3 a.m. conditions were quite clear, drift still from south-east. At 4.30 a.m. conditions were very still, and smoke from the only oil burner was rising perpendicularly, and a slight fog was falling. At 5.30 a distinct drift from the south-east was experienced, followed by a very slight breeze from the same direction, which gradually raised the mercury, until at 6.30 a.m. the outside temperature had perceptibly risen. It was noted at 4 a.m., that, while the temperature on thermometer No. 2 one inch from the ground on the exposed side, and on check thermometer No. 6 had fallen from 28 deg. to 27 deg., the temperatures on Nos. 4 and 5, which were mostly

influenced by the burners, had risen from 32.5 deg. to 34 and from 34 to 35 deg. respectively.

A comparison between Nos. 5 and 6 will show clearly the results obtained by the use of the burners where it shows a difference of up to 8 deg. in temperature.

### Tests at Mildura.

Those who attended the demonstration on Mr. J. E. Taylor's block at Cardross, near Mildura, on Sunday night (June 30), states "Sunraysia Daily," saw great possibilities in the heaters, and a valuable guide is given in the subjoined notes on observations prepared by Mr. E. S. Creaton, of Irymple, at the request of the Red Cliffs Frost Committee, and approved by representatives of packing sheds who attended the demonstration to make recommendations to their respective concerns.

On Sunday night, June 30, thermometers showed that frosty conditions were a certainty, and in the presence of about 30 growers and officials, the experiment took place. Twenty-five thermometers were used—11 were distributed throughout the 3½ acres heated—12 check thermometers were placed outside the area heated at distances of 2 to 16 chains away, while two were hoisted on a pole 15 and 20 ft. high to get the temperatures of the upper strata of air. Heaters filled with 15 lbs. of coal briquettes with kindlers to facilitate quick lighting were placed in alternate rows of vines, making the lines of heaters 22 ft. apart, with spacings of 36 ft. between heaters. These were "staggered," thus giving a no greater distance between two heaters than about 30 ft. On the south side of the block being the direction the cold drift came in from an extra line of heaters was placed.

At 10 o'clock, before lighting up, all thermometers were read and temperatures noted. The average of the 11 thermometers inside the area to be heated was 32.93 degrees, and of the 12 thermometers outside the area, the average was 32.75 degrees, the difference of .18 degrees being accounted for by the fact that three of the check thermometers were on ris-

ing ground with a slightly higher temperature. The signal to light up was given at 10.25, and lighting was done by using a can containing kerosene with a spout attached containing a wick (asbestos) which kept alight. With this the kindlers in the heaters were lit, and these kindlers quickly set the briquettes burning. A check taken for pace of lighting showed that one man in ten minutes lit 36 heaters, and on examination ten minutes later, 30 were found to be burning well, and the other six were smouldering, but these six later flared up and became alight. Two men lit 187 heaters in 30 minutes.

### Thermometers Checked.

A check of thermometers taken at 11 p.m., 35 minutes after the first heater was lit and only a few min-

# The Victoria Market, Melbourne

CONTROL LEGISLATION WOULD MEAN VITAL ALTERATIONS OF MARKETING METHODS.

GROWERS COULD NO LONGER MARKET THEIR OWN FRUIT.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the selling of fruit by growers in the Victoria Market, Melbourne, the official pronouncement by the Minister for Agriculture on the subject of control legislation has at least cleared up a matter which has previously been in doubt.

A Marketing Bill is before the Victorian Parliament; if it passes both Houses and if growers on a poll vote themselves under it, it will then be no longer possible for growers to sell their fruit as at present in the Victoria Market. Under control legislation all the fruit would be sold by the Marketing Board or agents appointed by the Board, states Mr. Hogan.

Growers appreciate the frankness of the Minister in making these statements.

As over 99% of the apples for Melbourne are sold in the Victoria Market direct by growers to retailers, the attitude of growers on the subject may be gauged by the remark of a grower immediately the Minister made this announcement. The remark was: "Why waste further time. Let us close the meeting now."

utes after the last heater was lit, showed that the temperature inside the area had risen .82 of a degree, as against the temperature outside the area. Heaters were now in full blast, and another reading at 11.30, one hour after lighting, showed an improvement of 2.13 degrees. Thermometers were next read at 12.30 a.m., and a further improvement to 3.52 degrees noted. At 1.30 a.m., three hours after lighting, the improvement was 4.20 degrees. At 2 a.m. the fuel in the heaters was becoming used up and the heat slightly lessened, and the last reading was made at 2.30 a.m., when a few of the heaters were out, and none were burning fully, and the reading still showed an extra 3.98 degrees of heat on the area against the outside check thermometers.

During the night the drift of air changed seven times, varying from south-east to north-west.

A greater rise in heating might have been recorded had the experiment been made on Mr. Taylor's other adjacent block, which was the lower and colder one, as cold air drifted in from this area and slightly paralysed the experiment.

### Double Smoking Efficiency.

Conceding that smoking or smudging with tar or oil will improve or hold up temperature two degrees, the heating, with its improvement of 4.25 degrees, shows more than double the efficiency of smoking. Messrs. Egan & Williams state that they had often raised temperatures 5 to 7 degrees,

and it was the opinion of growers who had smoked, that 7 degrees would have beaten the record frost of 1927, when 9 degrees of frost were recorded at ground level. As Sultanas will stand 2 degrees of ground temperature frost, it was also the opinion of the same growers that a rise of 4.25 degrees would save their blocks from the great majority of frosts and greatly lessen the effect of a frost, even as severe as the 1927 one.

### The Heaters Described.

Describing the heaters in the Mildura test, Messrs. Egan & Williams write to the "Fruit World" as follows:

The heater in use for this test is a smaller capacity heater than our citrus grove heater, and has been specially developed for use in vineyards. Its construction consists of a tapered cylinder containing a floating grate, and a cone stack, at top of which is fitted a simple burning control damper, and instant lighting touch hole. All parts are so constructed as to enable close stacking and easy handling in transit.

Fuel is ignited on top and burns down, the time taken to fire an acre (50 heaters) being 12 minutes for one man, instant lighting being positive; the burning life of one charge, i.e., 15 lbs., is four hours, uncontrolled, and a much longer period when controlled by damper operation.

The cost of firing an acre for four hours, including fuel, kindler, and depreciation of heater, is approximately £1, which is a cheap insurance against frost injury.

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**BRIQUETTE BURNING IS THE  
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## The Birth of a New Enterprise

Development of Pure Fruit Drink in Victoria.

EVEN BANANAS AND PEACHES MAKE SPLENDID DRINKS.

PURE FRUIT DRINKS are now being manufactured in Victoria on a commercial scale. These drinks include the following: Apple, Pear, Orange, Lemon, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Banana, Peach, Grape and Quince. All these drinks are healthful and delicious. Even now, in winter, the trade is substantial. Preparations have now been made to supply the inevitably heavier demand in the summer and autumn.

\* \* \*

This movement commenced when the Research Committee of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association enquired into fruit drink manufacture. After enquiry, an interesting stage was reached, but it was evident that the fruit drink manufacturing business would need to be put on a commercial basis and sufficiently capitalised.

A further stage was reached when, arising out of an effort on the part of the V.F.M.A. to create better organisation for local marketing, the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. was established.

It was stated that one of the leading objectives of this company was assistance to every possible method of utilising fruit not quite up to market standard in the form of by-products. This company has already arranged for the placing of considerable quantities of fruit for use as by-products.

However, for the development of the fruit drink trade, a proprietary company was organised, and the manufacture is now being carried on under hygienic conditions at a well-equipped factory at Rosslyn-street, West Melbourne.

The moving spirit is Mr. Fred. Cave, a member of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, a director of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd., and a well-known fruit merchant and exporter. Mr. Cave has as his righthand, Mr. W. Spry, whose experience in fruit drink manufacture is favorably known.

The new drinks are known as Cave's Pure Fruit Drinks. Neatly labelled bottles are used, sufficient to hold the average tumbler, which can be retailed at a reasonable price. Already a large number of shops throughout Melbourne and suburbs also in country districts are stocking these drinks, while enquiries are to hand from the other States. These drinks need to be sampled for their excellence to be appreciated.

One surprising feature is the development of the Banana drink. Until recently it was not thought possible that Bananas could be utilised

in this way. The Banana drink is remarkable for its full fruit flavor, though of course, it has a sweetness which differs from the more acid taste of the Pineapple and Passionfruit.

From the range of fruit drinks already mentioned, it will be seen that there are such as will suit every taste.

In addition, Cave's Pure Fruit Drink Company is only awaiting the advent of the berry fruit season to commence producing Loganberry and Raspberry pure fruit drinks on a commercial scale.

**Pure Fruit Ice Blocks.**

Another exceedingly valuable outlet for fruit by-products has been developed in the supplying of concentrates, pulp, etc., for pure fruit ice blocks. These are of surpassing merit—in addition to their full fruity flavor those eating these ice blocks can do so with the assurance that the product is absolutely pure and wholesome. It will thus be of value for parents to know that children, who are the main purchasers of ice blocks, are consuming perfect fruit food.

In order to still further widen the range of drinks, this company also supplies ginger beer, tonic ale and sarsaparilla. Furthermore, arrangements have been made for the supply of pure fruit in glass jars for dessert purposes.

Fruitgrowers will welcome this enterprise, which should mean a very substantial outlet for fruit which does not quite reach the market standard.

Special reference might be made to the Peach drink. Last season, during a period of over-supply on the market, dessert Peaches were turned into fruit drinks with the result that the demand was greater than the supply. Peach growers will be pleased to know that their fruit has a value outside market sale and immediate consumption.

Particular attention is being given to Apple drinks. The Apples are being crushed for juice extraction at the orchard of Mr. W. P. Mair, Tyabb, Vic., where an efficient plant is in operation.

Fruitgrowers can assist this forward movement not only by purchasing these fruit drinks, but by recommending them to their friends and enquiring on every possible occasion whether at hotels, confectioners, soft drink stalls, etc., for these healthful and delicious drinks.

Considerable developments in the pure fruit drink trade are very confidently looked forward to, and the progress of the movement will be watched with keen interest.



Nine kinds of Pure Fruit Drinks are now being manufactured. This is an exhibit of some of them.



# Organising the Fruit Industry

LEGISLATIVE TRENDS REVIEWED — COMMENTS ON MESSRS. HERROD & BROWN'S REPORT OF QUEENSLAND ACTIVITIES — GROWERS SHOULD HAVE A VOTE BEFORE NEW LEGISLATION IS INTRODUCED — VALUE OF PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES — A "FIVE YEAR PLAN" FOR THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

(By a N.S.W. Contributor.)

THERE IS NO MORE WIDELY discussed subject just now in N.S.W. than that of organisation by legislation. Although the Primary Products Marketing Act (similar to the Bill now before the Victorian Parliament) has been law here for eight years, growers have been chary of voting themselves under it, because under the Act the product is completely divested from the growers, and becomes vested in a board as the sole owner. Recently, however, the Banana growers — admittedly in a plight because of over-production—voted themselves under a board in an endeavour to improve conditions. Should they succeed in stabilising the industry it may mean further production, with added problems.

It should be noted that under the Primary Products Marketing Act, growers of particular commodities have the power to decide by ballot whether or not they shall set up a marketing board.

Not so under the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act. The N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation asks that this legislation be imposed without reference to the growers.

With far-reaching legislation of this character, why should growers not have a vote before the legislation is introduced?

Reasons for and against could be set out in pamphlet form. In giving reasons for the legislation the methods to be adopted by the board could be openly stated.

South Australia had a Primary Producers' Marketing Act passed through Parliament, but on a poll of the growers it was defeated.

Western Australia is not seeking legislation of this character. They have a very efficient voluntary "Fruit Sales Board." W.A. growers sent two trained observers to study the New South Wales and Queensland legislation and organisation. An exhaustive report was prepared, the summary being that, for W.A., at least, the legislation was not recommended. As a result, W.A. is wholly against the legislation.

Under the N.S.W. Orchard Tax Act, which was imposed without a vote of the growers, the fruit industry is organised into the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, but certain weaknesses are apparent. The outstanding weakness at present is that growers in conference, or their representatives on the board, vote en bloc, and not in sections as in Victoria. While citrus questions are being discussed, the Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Passionfruit and berry growers have no effective interest. Similarly, when Apple questions are before the chair, the citrus men usually remain silent. The clashing of interests is at times all too apparent.

The difficulty of organising the industry under a composite Federation has been apparent for a long time. This by no means should discount the good work accomplished by the Federation in many directions.

The Federation in N.S.W. has many critics. Apart from clashing interests, the cost of administration is worth noting. The amount received from the Orchard Tax in 1934 was £4,580, and the main items of expenditure were, salaries £1,352, travelling expenses £955, rent, stamps, stationery, printing, phone, organising and sundries £823, annual and district

conference expenses £515, publicity £313, newspaper subsidy £334.

Defence Leagues have been formed in several parts of the State, and the new Bill will be vigorously fought.

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Regarding the Queensland legislation, a joint report was prepared after a recent visit by Mr. E. E. Herrod, secretary to the Federation, and Mr. A. S. Brown, a citrus grower of Ourimbah.

The report is interesting, but there are some notable omissions. In fact, the report, after careful examination, has been termed "superficial."

Summed up, the two main activities under the C.O.D., Brisbane, are stated to be—

- (1) Bulk loading.
- (2) Control of supply of fruit to factories.

Regarding bulk loading,

the report omits to state that the system of bulk loading in Queensland was in operation years before the Committee of Direction was thought of.

Instead of charging a per case service fee, as did the originators of the bulk loading system, the C.O.D. charges an inclusive transport rate, which includes a substantial margin for the organisation, — this margin providing one of the principal sources of revenue. The C.O.D. gets the benefit of the lower bulk rate charged by the railways, both on the trains for southern markets and for the bulk loading from Stanthorpe to Brisbane. In ten years the C.O.D. has drawn a net revenue from these sources of £125,000. The accumulated capital is £50,000, plus reserve for particular sections of £8,000. The C.O.D. has now established a system of revolving funds and returning to the grower portion of the freight charge according to growers' patronage over a period of years.

From a total annual revenue of about £20,000 the expenses of administering the C.O.D. are around £13,000 per annum.

Originally when commencing the C.O.D. the proposal was not to enter into trading, yet this was done, resulting in the disastrous Tomato pool, loss on Banana floor, even now the selling agency, at a commission of 7½ per cent., is running at a loss of £1,000 a year, while the Queensland law permits other agents to charge 10 per cent. Much friction was created, and a law case over controlled selling ended disastrously for the C.O.D., and cost the organisation some £3,000.

This, of course, is largely past history. A sober view is now taken, and they have discontinued the position of a "publicity officer." The C.O.D. no longer seeks to upset the agency business, and the organisation has achieved valued results by advertising fruits, improved Banana ripening and transport, also re stocks and pest control.

With regard to factory supplies, it will be noted from Messrs. Herrod and Brown's report that Pineapples account for over five times that of all the other fruits combined. The history of the canned Pineapple business is not given in the report.

There were, in fact, many vicissitudes, and experience had to be gained at some cost. These were some of the phases—the prospering of the Pineapple industry before and after the war—the slump and low prices, when areas went out of production—increased production as a result of C.O.D. activity, and then values forced back when production exceeded consumption—control of factory supplies through C.O.D., and finally distribution through one channel—temporary success till increased prices checked consumption—inflation of land values — export and Commonwealth bounty of 6d. per doz. cans—competition with other canned fruits and a reduction of 20 per cent. in wholesale prices — grant of £20,000 from Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, representing 1/4 per case, or one-third of the growers' price on the whole pack.

No summary of the C.O.D. would be of correct value without reference to the work of the general manager, Mr. W. Ranger, without whom, in the opinion of independent observers, the organisation would have discontinued years ago.

Despite the activities of the C.O.D. there are other growers' co-operative organisations operating with zeal and efficiency.

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In his report to our growers, the general secretary of the N.S.W. Federation, Mr. E. E. Herrod, says—"It is firmly believed that any objections that may be raised within the industry to a scheme of this nature will be mainly ones of detail, and not seriously in respect to principle."

Yet it is just on these matters of detail where the trouble occurs. What is a "detail"? Is it major or minor? And as regards the principle. If a principle, it should be capable of universal application. Does this principle apply to all industries, primary and secondary?

And how does this principle apply as regards, say, the sugar industry?

How is this for a summary? — Sugar control legislation—rapid increase of production — inflation of land values—over-production—export of half the product at a price seriously below cost of production (local price £35 per ton, export price £8 per ton) — Australian consumers to make up the difference—and now the latest is the proposal to reduce production.

Apply this "principle" to all Australian industries, primary and secondary, and either we have complete socialism or a complete breakdown.

Then, in passing, remember, that whereas primary industries have been given assistance by Governments, the amount is stated, and politicians do not hesitate to remind producers of these bounties on any and every occasion. These bounties come from general taxation (i.e., largely from the heavily taxed incomes of private

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# Organising the Fruit Industry

(Continued from page 15.)

persons and companies), but the sugar industry extracts its profits from the pockets of the poor, for those on sustenance in Woolloomooloo in N.S.W., and Fitzroy in Victoria, have to pay the inflated price for sugar, and in no instance does it appear in Governmental records as a bounty.

If socialism is good for one it is good for all. It must be or it would not be Socialism. The world is rapidly changing, and we must keep abreast of the world's thinking.

But even in Russia what is the "principle" for land development? The answer is, country co-operatives or collective farms, run not on a government stroke but on efficient business lines. This implies consumers' co-operatives. These were highly developed even before the revolution. They are universal now.

In England there are over 9,000,000 people in voluntary consumers' co-operatives, and they control just on 50 per cent. of the nation's turnover of goods. In Japan over 5,000,000 of

the people are in consumers' co-operatives. Where are these co-operatives in Australia? Certainly there are co-operatives in country districts in the various branches of primary production,—but co-operation does not mean the arming of one section of people against another. That would be anti-social, and that is the indictment at present against the sugar combine.

Now, while all these discussions are proceeding, what appears to be the lines of practical activity for efficiency, and without consideration of the "totalitarian State" or controls in every industry (in other words, Socialism)?

The answer appears to be—Country co-operatives for local trading and buying, organisation of these co-operatives for bulk loading, tightening of Acts and regulations to prevent the distribution of definitely inferior fruit. Development of trade in having mature but inferior fruit turned into by-products and fruit drinks,

# M.I.A. Growers Oppose Legislation

## WITHDRAWAL FROM FEDERATION PROPOSED.

Leeton. — A special meeting of fruitgrowers was held at Leeton at the end of July. Mr. G. Enticknap presided.

Delegates who attended the annual conference of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Association tendered their reports.

Mr. C. Crowe opposed the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act, and moved that local growers withdraw from the Federation.

Mr. Thomas said that if the Bill were passed, the growers would be the "mugs."

The chairman suggested that the M.I.A. District Council should resign from the Federation. This would mean a general protest, not alone from Leeton, but from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas. The discussion was deferred till a later meeting.

advertising to increase fruit consumption. All of these are possible right now.

:: :: ::

Now, referring again to the revolving funds under the C.O.D. system, it is possible to obtain a wrong impression from the opening sentence on this subject in the report of Messrs. Herrod & Brown, which reads as follows:

"Out of the saving effected by consolidated transport arrangements, the C.O.D. retains a certain amount out of which the actual expenses of the handling are met, and the balance is credited to each section concerned."

It would be a mistake to infer that the whole of the freight savings, i.e., freight charged, less freight paid and handling expenses together with other expenses connected with this service are being returned to the growers. In fact, this is far from being the case, as from this service a very substantial portion of the revenue of the C.O.D. is received. For the year 1930-31, the transport revenue was £18,425 and for 1931/32 the total was £14,672 (both nett) while the amounts returned to growers were £6,178 and £5,579, respectively, or in other words two-thirds of the nett revenue were absorbed in general administration.

Growers may be quite willing for these expenses, but the fact that they are involved should be clearly stated.

Again, in their joint report, Messrs. Herrod and Brown state: "In Queensland complete control is not exercised over fresh fruit marketing."

It would be more correct to state that practically no control is exercised over fresh fruit marketing.

The fruit goes forward from growers to interstate agents without "control," and the only compulsion is to pay the levies to the C.O.D.

### A Five Year Plan?

One thing appears to be clear, namely, that the several sections of the fruit industry have their individual problems to secure the desired efficiency. They cannot be lumped into one "fruit" industry with uniform methods to be applied.

Now, would it not be possible for the ablest men in each section of the industry to pool their experiences and to draw up a programme for development over a series of years, say a five year plan.

Observations of soil and climatic conditions in defined areas—improvement of varieties—cultural methods to produce the highest returns per tree—standardised grading and packing—bulk loading—bulk purchase of supplies—advertising to increase fruit consumption—turning lower grades into by-products.

:: :: ::

I am convinced that a big majority of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers are opposed to the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act. We have co-operative organisations efficiently at work in country districts, and a co-operative marketing organisation. Must all these be scrapped by a Board with a nebulous programme or no programme at all?

It is perfectly reasonable that before the Act is introduced into Parliament, a vote should be taken to see if the growers want it.

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## FRUIT MARKETING BILL

## Armidale Growers' Protest.

At a meeting of the Armidale and District Fruitgrowers' Association early in July, states the "Sydney Morning Herald," a strong protest was made against the proposed Fruit Marketing Control Act.

A resolution was unanimously carried, instructing the Secretary (Mr. R. A. Jackes) to write to the district member of Parliament (Mr. D. H. Drummond) and ask him to oppose the Bill when it is brought before Parliament and make every endeavor to have it thrown out.

Various speakers described the Act as nothing more than "socialisation."

Mr. Jackes said that if the market control was going to be so helpful to the industry and provide undoubted benefits to the growers, why was not a vote to be taken of all commercial growers in the State? There could surely be no fear of an adverse vote. It would, therefore, appear that the sponsors were not so confident of the value of the scheme as a whole. The market control scheme was mentioned vaguely at the district conference. Growers were told little beyond that it was a scheme in its initial stages to control bulk loading, and would be financed by the Orchard Registration Fund. Now it was found to have far-reaching and dictatorial powers and endless levies could be imposed on the growers. No attempt was made to get an expression of opinion from the district conference. All that was asked was they express an opinion as to whether voting should be one grower one vote or on an acreage basis.

## Marketing Bill Opposed

## Large Meeting at Orange Rejects Proposed Bill by 6 to 1.

Over 300 fruitgrowers were in attendance at Orange, N.S.W., when the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act was discussed.

Among the speakers were Mr. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., and Mr. E. E. Herrod, Secretary N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

Growers stated that the creation of boards was not a solution of the problem of marketing, rather would they add further, expense to the industry, and would become cumbersome and unwieldy.

Mr. A. Hawke moved:

That this meeting is opposed to the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act.

An attempt was made to have the decision deferred, but pandemonium broke loose, and the chairman had difficulty in making his voice heard.

The vote was then taken, which showed there was a 6 to 1 majority in favor of the motion.

## Hawkesbury Growers Oppose Bill

## Defence Association Formed.

Windsor (N.S.W.): At a meeting of local growers early in July it was decided to form a Hawkesbury District Citrus Growers' Defence Association. The meeting, before deciding on its title, was addressed by Mr. Eric N. Birks, State President of the New South Wales Citrus Growers' Defence Association, who said that under the Bill "the fruit on our trees ceases to be our property if we allow the legislation to go through."

## Fruit Crop in U.S.A.

The 1935 fruit crop in the United States of America is developing.

Official estimates include the following:—

**Apples.** The total Apple crop is estimated at 71 per cent. of a full crop: the proportions in the States of Washington and Oregon being 76 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively.

**Clingstone Peaches.** The Californian crop is estimated at 273,000 tons, which is considerably smaller than any year since 1929.

**Pears.** The anticipated Pear crop in California is 182,000 tons, — the smallest crop since 1927.

**Apricots.** The Californian Apricot tonnage is reckoned to be 191,000, as compared with the short crop of 139,000 tons in 1934.

**Raisin Grapes.** The anticipated crop in 1935 is 81 per cent. of a full crop, as compared with 76 per cent. in 1934, and 72 per cent. in 1933.

## AMENDING FUNGICIDES BILL.

A Bill to amend the Fungicides Act was recently passed by the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

It is now before the Legislative Council. In the Council an amendment was sought to delete the clause making it compulsory for manufacturers of spray materials to state on the package the active ingredients.

The Victorian Fruit Marketing Association took prompt action in advising every member of the Legislative Council that it was essential that this clause should remain in the Act.

This does not mean that manufacturers must disclose their formulae. This would not be right and it is not desired.

It is quite another thing, however, for the active ingredients to be stated. This will protect both growers and the reputable manufacturers.

The V.F.M.A. is pressing for the retention of this vital clause.

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Following on the remarkable trade revival in Britain, the "stage was set" for improved apple prices in London this season, but the rise was far greater than the most optimistic had hoped. PRICES ARE AVERAGING ABOUT 25 PER CENT. IN ADVANCE OF the past three seasons and are due to a combination of circumstances.

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F. M. Read, M.Agr.Sc.

# Soil Fertility in the Orchard

MANURING ONLY ONE ASPECT OF CULTURE — CULTIVATION, DRAINAGE, COVER CROPS AND HUMUS ARE VITAL CONSIDERATIONS — HEALTHY TREES ESSENTIAL FOR FRUITFULNESS — GROWTH OF COVER CROP INDICATES SOIL FERTILITY — RELATIVE VALUES OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS AND POTASH — BALANCED MANURIAL PROGRAMME FOR DECIDUOUS AND CITRUS TREES.

A Broadcast Talk Over 3AR by Frank M. Read, M.Agr.Sc., Chief Inspector of Horticulture, Victorian Department of Agriculture.

forms of life, and it therefore follows that if they be reduced the tree soon begins to feel their loss.

How, it may be asked, is the orchardist to measure soil fertility, and how is he to measure the response from any measures he may take to improve it? Primarily, he measures it in the crop harvested, for that is his immediate concern; but, since trees are perennial systems, continued health of the framework is essential if continuous crops are to be carried on it. Thus the grower of a perennial crop should think on the question of soil fertility and in particular on the use of fertilisers in a manner quite different from the grower of an annual crop.

Growth must be his main concern—growth of the trees and growth of the green stuff beneath them. If these are both satisfactory the grower can rest assured that yield will look after itself.

It is not realised clearly by all growers that horticulture is primarily a problem in tree growth. Forest trees present a problem in tree growth, so do ornamental shrubs and trees, but their problem is a different one. Such plants must be given conditions which favor vegetative development.

The fruit tree must be made to grow in the manner which is associated with fruitfulness.

In fruit trees it is moderate growth which is to be aimed at. Too vigorous growth is almost as unprofitable to the grower as very poor growth, and both conditions are to be avoided.

The trees which are too vigorous are not likely to be improved in cropping by the use of artificial fertilisers. On them fertilisers in most cases would be wasted. Correct treatment which suggests itself for such cases are lighter pruning to permit a larger framework to develop, and perhaps somewhat less thorough cultivation to permit a little more competition from surface plants in spring and autumn. In short, any treatment which is likely to make conditions for growth somewhat less favorable.

Poor growing trees, on the other hand, demand very different treatment.

In such cases the first question the orchardist should ask himself is whether or not the growth of green stuff and the amount of organic matter ploughed into the soil each year is satisfactory?

If it is not considered to be so, this phase should receive first attention, for it is an essential feature of successful orcharding in this State. However, the growth of green stuff should be controlled so as to produce maximum bulk in the trees' dormant season, but be suppressed by thorough cultivation in the trees' growing period, particularly in the early spring, when the trees' new growth is being made so rapidly.

Only after having satisfied himself that the soil organic matter, drainage, cultivation practice and the general health of the trees' root systems are satisfactory or are receiving adequate attention, is the orchardist justified in expecting much benefit from the use of fertilisers. Too often the grower hopes that the manuring will prove the panacea for all ills, because of the comparative lack of work it involves. It should be clearly realised that at best manuring is only one of the many important factors in soil fertility.

Nevertheless, wisely used, artificial fertilisers can be put to profitable use in the orchard.

## For the spring application

soon to be made the choice in general would appear to lie between the use of a nitrogenous fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, and a mixed fertiliser containing superphosphate, sulphate of ammonia and potash. If the trees are very restricted in growth and pale in foliage, nitrogenous manure alone, such as sulphate of ammonia, will be the better choice. Where Cape Weed plants are seen to make poor and yellow growth, the orchardist will have further sound evidence of low soil nitrogen.

Where tree growth is not quite up to the standard desired, but foliage is of reasonably good color, the mix-

ed fertilisers should be used. Evidence is accumulating that properly balanced mixed fertilisers.

are necessary to achieve best results, and to-day no more suitable mixtures than those referred to below are available. On the whole, the mixtures which have come into use of recent years have in practice in Victoria proved remarkably satisfactory. In the case where nitrogen alone is recommended for present use, it should be borne in mind that when tree color has been improved the mixed fertilisers should be used subsequently.

The following general recommendations are given briefly:—

In particular, the quantities of fertiliser to be applied will vary with tree size.

Deciduous trees in the southern part of Victoria may be given 2 to 3 lb. of sulphate of ammonia or the same dressing per tree of mixed fertiliser containing two parts of sulphate of ammonia, two parts of superphosphate, and one part of sulphate or muriate of potash. This is known under the general name of the 2-2-1 mixture, and is much superior to the older complete horticultural manures.

In the north of the State, particularly the Goulburn Valley, sulphate of ammonia is probably the best spring fertiliser to use. When a grower desires to use a complete fertiliser, the 4-4-1 mixture, i.e., 4 parts of sulphate of ammonia, 4 of superphosphate and one of potash, is his best choice. In each case a dressing of 3 lb. per tree would be a reasonable average. Citrus trees should receive sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 3 lb. per tree in spring.

Young trees are sometimes manured, but it is doubtful if this practice is an economic one. If the ground has been well prepared, and the trees not allowed to suffer from weed competition, they will usually grow normally without fertiliser for the first year.

## Applying the Fertiliser.

For maximum effectiveness, fertilisers should be applied to deciduous trees two to three weeks before bud burst each spring. Ever-green trees, such as citrus should receive a spring and summer dressing—in each case, just prior to the growth period.

The effectiveness of a manurial dressing may be influenced greatly by the method of application. It is certain that much of the material broadcast on the surface never reaches the tree's root zone, some being absorbed by the roots of surface plants, and some held by the top layer of soil and rendered relatively unavailable to the trees.

It is imperative that the fertilisers be introduced into the actual root zone of the trees, preferably by spreading on the surface and then ploughing under.

Another method is to plough a single deep furrow on either side of the row of trees, and place the manure deeply in the furrow; but a somewhat better plan, though not so rapid, is to furrow out as described above, and then cross-furrow in the same way, providing a furrow for the manure right round the tree.

It is probable that many of the failures to obtain results with fertilisers on fruit trees are due to the lack of proper methods of application, and experiments along these lines are at present being conducted.

THERE ARE TWO POPULAR misconceptions on the subject of orchard soil fertility. The first is that soil fertility is something which, like the Melbourne Cup, can be given full attention for a brief period each year and can then be overlooked for twelve months. The second misconception is that all problems of this nature can be solved by a chemical analysis of the soil in question, and then on the result of this analysis applying the proper artificial fertiliser.

Unfortunately, neither of these beliefs is supported by experience. Soil fertility can not be maintained by spasmodic thought and action. Every day brings its own particular problem, and its set task. It is not sufficient to apply fertiliser in spring if the trees are not thriving, and leave it at that.

The trees' root systems may be restricted in depth by waterlogged soil in the wet season, irrigation methods may be faulty, erring along either the too liberal or the insufficient side.

The cultivation practised may be not ideal—it may be not sufficiently thorough in the growing season to prevent serious competition of weeds with the trees, and, on the other hand, it may be too thorough and too prolonged into the autumn, resulting in the practical elimination of growth of small, miscellaneous plants throughout the year. In such cases the application of fertilisers alone will not work the wonders that are often expected of them.

## Fertility depends on preserving the due balance

between the various forms of life naturally found in and upon the soil, and ensuring that man in commercially exploiting the land for fruit does not upset that natural balance; for if he does, sooner or later soil fertility must be seriously reduced. On some soils naturally rich this loss in fertility may not be noticed for a considerable time; other soils not so favorably endowed may show a decline in fertility in the early years of the orchard.

The soil population consists of the trees, the small surface plants growing either naturally and often disparagingly referred to as weeds, or the sown green crops, which are to be so much recommended, and within the soil the teeming millions of organisms far too small to be seen except under the microscope, but very active, and very much alive, despite their diminutive stature.

Continued soil fertility demands a proper balance between these three forms of life.

If, as often happens, the orchardist tries to carry on without permitting reasonable development of the surface plants he will, by his continuous cultivation, first reduce the soil's supply of humus, and, secondly, as a result of this, will reduce the population of soil organisms, for they

depend on humus

for their main source of food. Now, the availability of the soil nutrients to the tree depends in very large measure to the changes brought about by the living processes of these lower

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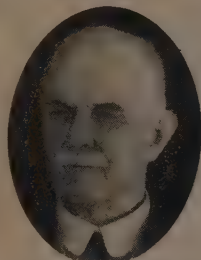
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Col. Sir Chas Merrett, Kt., C.B.E., V.D., Chairman, Canned Fruits Export Control Board.



Mr. W. J. Adams, Secty., Canned Fruits Export Control Board.

# — THE — Fruit Canning Industry

## CONTROL BOARD'S ACTIVITIES

### Interview With the Secretary.

AT THE REQUEST of "Fruit World," our representative was recently granted an interview with Mr. W. J. Adams, secretary of the Canned Fruits Control Board, in which he outlined the operations of the board in the many activities undertaken in the interests of both growers and canners.

The board's service covers a multiplicity of phases, all bearing upon the industry, and including not alone advice as to the varieties of fruit most suitable for canning, but research work aimed at the elimination of pests, studies of markets and world commerce, seasonal and economic disturbances, improvements in canning, packing and transportation, distribution and publicity, and export ratios, besides which many other features often overlooked by the producer are incorporated in the board's busy programme.

#### Growth of Export Trade.

As with all primary productions in Australia, the export trade in canned fruits is of utmost importance to the industry, since it absorbs 65 per cent. of the total production of canning varieties. The records show that since 1926, when regular export was established in commercial quantities, there has been a consistent development in volume of overseas trade, as the following figures indicate:—

#### Export of Canned Peaches, Pears and Apricots.

(Shown in Cases each 2 doz. 30-oz. tins or equivalent.)

Destination.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
U. Kingdom . .	190,423	46,511	431,812	351,694	561,793	553,564	554,207	658,616	1,211,476
N.Z. . . . .	81,260	81,735	69,390	108,629	93,054	85,498	43,066	22,543	50,126
Canada . . . .	8,294	5,182	24,579	56,355	98,348	141,459	26,414	19,803	45,069
The East . . .	12,153	3,350	7,083	6,172	8,021	13,469	22,551	21,847	18,229
Miscellaneous .	3,533	3,419	4,297	4,249	4,423	3,849	2,283	3,251	3,023
<b>TOTAL . . . .</b>	<b>295,663</b>	<b>140,147</b>	<b>537,161</b>	<b>527,099</b>	<b>765,639</b>	<b>797,839</b>	<b>648,521</b>	<b>726,060</b>	<b>1,327,923</b>

The drop noticed in 1933 was accompanied by heavy production in that year, giving a heavy surplus over home consumption requirements. This, with the depreciation of U.S.A. currency unsettling the London market, caused sales to be decreased, and, since Australia only ships on actual sales contracts, thus protecting the industry from speculative consignments risks, at the same time maintaining reasonable prices, a carry-over into 1934 resulted.

Great Britain's total imports of canned Pears, Peaches and Apricots, from all sources, represents about 44 million cases annually, and at present Australia provides approximately one-fourth of that quantity, and is the second largest supplier of canned fruits of these varieties for the British market. With an effective preference over foreign imports, Aus-

tralia's share of the market might reasonably be substantially increased.

The past few years have proved that the prejudice against Australian canned fruits, which operated in the early years, has been removed by better quality, packing and labelling, and there has been established a confidence in our pack that is significant, and of tremendous value to the industry.

#### A Forecast.

Sales in Great Britain have again reached the million mark, and it is definitely established that there will be little or no carry over of stocks into next season. It is reassuring that this season the canneries could not get enough fruit and prices remained at a satisfactory level, in some cases even carrying premiums. All fruits suitable for canning and of correct varieties are now welcomed by the canneries, a most fortunate position for the growers.

#### Preference.

Following the Ottawa agreements, Empire canned fruits enjoy a preference of 15 per cent. over foreign fruits in the British market. This, however, is not quite as beneficial as it may sound, and the Board has asked for the more equitable method of a specific preference based upon weight. They claim that an ad valorem preference is so subject to ex-

Java, Malaya and China) as valuable additions.

Canada: Our trade relations with Canada make an interesting story. The first trade treaty was established in 1927, wherein Australia received a preference of 2 cents per lb., but in 1931 this was increased to 4 cents, aiming to exclude U.S.A. fruit from Canada. Prior to this, U.S.A. sold a quarter million cases to Canada per year. In 1931, this effected a large increase in sales of Australian fruit in Canada, but the Canadian canneries began to increase their output under the protection of the tariff against U.S.A. fruit, and Australia was not able to hold her advantage. Now the Canadian packers are organising for this desirable home market, but it is expected that there will always be some market for Australian varieties which cannot be duplicated in Canada. Last year frosts played havoc with Canadian orchards, and a temporary increase of Australian shipments has already resulted.

The Canadian market, however, requires an intermediate pack in the form of a No. 2 tin, requiring odd sizes in cans, labels, cases, etc., and some Australian canners do not want to bid for this trade. The market is not being neglected, however, and the Board is cultivating it as a needed outlet.

New Zealand: Trade is dwindling here because their own canning industry is developing each year, and the duty of 35 per cent. is forcing the price to the consumer of canned fruits in the Dominion to a high level, therefore limiting consumption. Owing to a partial New Zealand crop failure, a rise in Australian exports during the current year is confidently anticipated.

The East: Australia is at present getting a fair percentage of the world's requirements of canned fruits, but, despite the common belief that the East offers a tremendous market, there are no startling enquiries for the varieties which we can supply. Pineapples do not enter into the picture as regards Malaya and Japan. India offers probably the greatest potentialities. At present most of her supplies come

from U.S.A., largely owing to lack of suitable representation of Australia and to the efficient methods of distribution which American companies have built up. In Japan the luxury tax of 100 per cent., which applies to canned fruits, precludes our being able to export to that country in any volume.

#### Pineapples.

Prior to 1932, Australia enjoyed a satisfactory preference in Canada, but with the Ottawa agreements placing South Africa and British Malaya on the same basis, Australian trade was heavily cut into, especially by Malaya. To meet this condition, Australia then began to exploit the British market, and found an outlet for a better-class trade, but even though this is maintained, we cannot hope to compete with the cheaper production of Malaya in the more common lines. Though this specific trade is valuable, it is not sufficiently great to warrant any further development of the Pineapple industry at present. Mr. W. Ranger, a member of the Canning Control Board, is at present in England exploring possibilities for extending this trade in the British market. The classification of Pineapple prices by the trade in Great Britain, from lowest to highest, can be broadly stated as: 1, Malayan; 2, South African and Australian, and 3, Hawaiian.

#### Other Varieties.

Some new lines are being produced with promising success. Canned fruit salad is being experimented with, and is already becoming popular in Great Britain, and several Australian canneries are adding this line to their list. Canned fruit cocktail is becoming increasingly popular in U.S.A., and provides a possibility for Australian adoption, and other lines will doubtless be added as opportunity offers to increase the variety of canned fruit products.

Berry fruits, canned Grapefruit, Apples, and almost all varieties of canned fruits, find a ready market in Great Britain. Some varieties of Plums and berries are extensively grown and canned in Great Britain, and any trade that Australia may hold in these lines will have a tendency to recede rather than expand as the British canning interests will seek, and probably obtain, some form of tariff protection against the importation of same from all sources.

#### Freight Rates.

The high rate of freight charged by the shipping companies, plus the exchange situation, has been a heavy handicap to Australian canned fruits, and has loaded the cost of landing the goods in Great Britain too highly. The Board has put up propositions to the shipping interests urging reductions. While recognising the arguments presented, the companies have, up to date, been unwilling to make any concessions. This important matter is being continually watched by the Board and any possibility of concessions will be further exploited.

#### Advertising.

In collaboration with the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the advertising of the Board has been a definite factor in increasing sales of



## THE FRUIT CANNING INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

our canned fruits in Great Britain. At the moment displays are on view or are planned for the Great Toronto Annual Exposition, various large shows in New Zealand, besides periodic window displays and exposition stands in many parts of England. Australian canned fruits are much better advertised in Great Britain than they are in Australia, and the increased sales are certainly reflected therefrom.

### Co-operation.

Amongst other things which the interview with Mr. Adams brought out was the fact that whereas in earlier days, packers relied upon their agents and other overseas sources for information regarding the marketing and distribution of their products, latterly practically every large packing company has sent special representatives abroad to study, firsthand, all phases of the handling of their goods. These representatives have established and cultivated contacts that cannot be anything but mutually beneficial, and therefore distribution has made some strides as a result of this co-operation.

### Sugar Concessions.

The sugar industry has provided funds which have assisted the canning industry in three main directions: 1, By granting to canners a domestic rebate on sugar used; 2, By an export rebate on sugar used in canning fruit for export; and 3, By assistance given in subsidising exports, which has been valuable in getting away large quantities of fruit that may not have otherwise been possible.

### Production Costs.

Even though canneries may be highly organised, and the cost of production and distribution may be already cut to a fine margin, Mr. Adams suggested that the keen competition experienced is likely to continue in overseas markets, and every avenue should be explored by packers to reduce their production costs to the lowest possible figure.

The canning industry is at present supported by three main factors, i.e., preference in the overseas markets, the benefit of exchange at present operating, and the support obtained from the sugar concessions. None of these factors can be said to have any safe degree of permanency



A Window Display of Australian Canned Fruits in Manchester (Eng.).

and the withdrawal of any one or more could conceivably make all the difference between profit and loss to the processor on his overseas trade.

The cost of fresh fruit to the Australian canner is on a substantially higher plane than that of its most serious competitor, U.S.A. In view of the possibility that at some future date the Australian canner may be forced to offer lower prices for his supplies in order to meet competition overseas, growers should continue to use every endeavor to improve their yield per acre and to grow the types of fruit, particularly of Peaches, which are required by canners for the export trade.

If Australia is to maintain her present solid place as the supplier of high-grade fruits—as she must do to protect the industry—she must supply the variety, grade and quality which the large markets require. This calls for even better organisation in the future and challenges both the grower, the canner and the Board.

The present members of the Canned Fruits Control Board are as follow:—Col. Sir Charles Merrett, Kt., C.B.E., V.D., representative of the Commonwealth Government and Chairman; Messrs. G. J. Evatt, Commissioner of the Water Conservation and Irriga-

tion Commission, N.S.W., representing State-controlled canneries; A. W. Fairley, managing director of the Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. Ltd., representing co-operative canneries; W. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Queensland, representing canned pineapple interests; T. L. Stafford, managing director of the Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., representing proprietary and privately-owned canneries.

The Board's representative at London is Sir James Cooper, K.B.E.

### CANNED FRUITS BOUNTY.

As we go to press we are advised that the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee has declared the following rates as applying to the bounty to be paid on canned fruits for export this season:—Apricots, 5d. per dozen 30-oz. tins; Peaches, 6½d. Pears, 3d. For 16-oz. tins these rates will be halved.

### CALIFORNIAN FRUIT CROPS.

Peaches and Pears Are Light.

Official estimates place the canning crop of peaches in California at 273,000 tons (the lightest since 1929), and pears at 187,000 tons (the lightest since 1927).

## MR. EVATT RETURNS.

Reports Negotiations Satisfactory.

Mr. G. J. Evatt, a member of the Commonwealth Canned Fruits Control Board and a Commissioner of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission of New South Wales, who has spent some months in Great Britain, and was closely associated with the Australian delegation, which recently visited London, returned per "Oronsay" on Monday, July 29.

In a meeting of board members and canners during a busy day spent in Melbourne he gave a preliminary report of his investigations and interviews he had with various ministers in London, and regarded the result as satisfactory to the industry in Australia. Mr. Evatt's official report will be presented as early as possible.

### LEETON CANNERY.

The provisional Directors of the Leeton Cannery are Messrs. Enticknap, Lasscock, Longhurst, Thorne, Herbert, Lang, and Inman.

The cannery is being taken over by the growers for £247,000 per medium of the Rural Bank. Shareholders will elect permanent directors by postal ballot.

### CANADA'S CANNED VEGETABLES.

Last year Canada had 151 factories engaged in canning fruits and vegetables, besides 20 evaporating plants. They produced goods to the value of £6 million, and represented capital valued at 7½ million. Over 6,530 persons were employed directly in the industry, earning £768,515.

The report shows that 1,201,275 cases of canned fruits were produced, besides 4,518,219 cases of canned vegetables and 45 million pounds of jam. In addition, they processed two million gallons of tomato sauce and one million gallons of pickles.

Exports rose from £544,665 in the previous year to £721,340 last year, the principal items being canned fruit, pickles and sauces and fruit juices.

"Laissez Faire": This word has cropped up lately in several articles. The meaning of the word is: freedom to act according to individual thought and a disinclination to accept authority of the State (or State compulsion).

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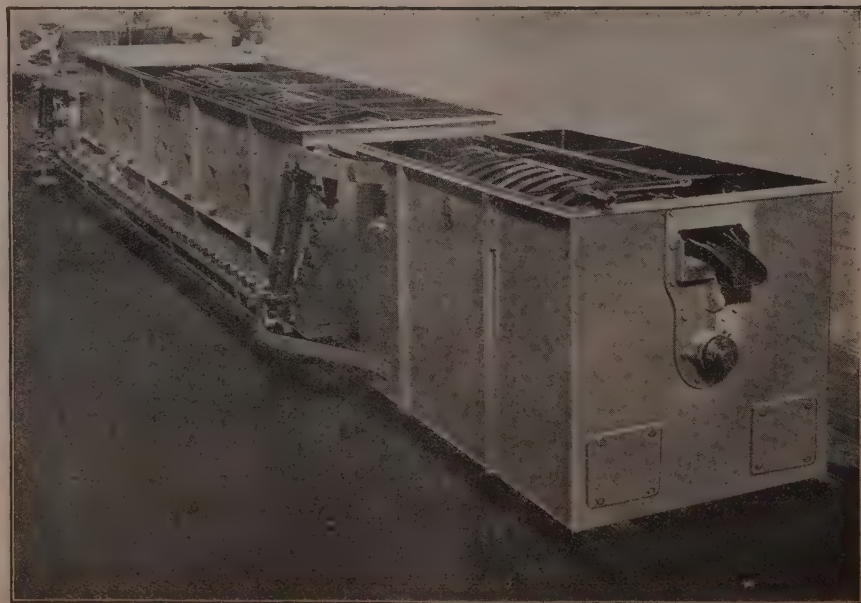
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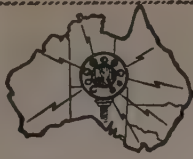
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# Interstate News & Notes



## VICTORIA

### Fruit Crop Prospects ∴ Conditions Right So Far For Good Crops.

IN THE JULY seasonal crop report issued by the Horticultural Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the following is stated:—

The continued rains and the occasional frosts, combined with very high winds, are all interfering with the good setting of fruit buds, and especially with those of the Peach, many varieties of which drop their buds readily. Even in the Doncaster district a slight "drop" of Peach buds has occurred, and this is very early for dropping. As a rule this dropping does not seriously reduce the crop.

Pruning is in full swing everywhere, and will soon be completed. This routine work being over, growers will give thought to spraying for such fungus diseases as leaf curl, Prune rust, shot hole, and brown rot, all of which will require early attention.

Spraying for both green and brown aphids has just been carried out. There appears to be evidence of a very slight attack of the former this year, and very few eggs have been noticed in the Peach areas of the Goulburn Valley. If this mild infestation be continued, it will mean an

increase in the Peach crop.

of which a good promise is already given.

It is early to estimate the Peach crop in the Swan Hill-Tresco districts, but the trees are all looking well. Peaches in the South are also showing ample buds.

Almonds are blossoming everywhere, and after last year's light crop, there should be a very heavy one in 1936. Considerable increase in planting of Almonds has taken

place in several districts: one grower at Tresco is importing an Almond cracking machine, to deal with his large crop.

Apricots generally are promising, and in the North, the trees will probably yield a record crop, frosts permitting.

#### Apples and Pears.

In the Ringwood, Croydon and Burwood districts there is evidence of a good crop of Apples and Pears. Apple buds in particular are "plumping" up well, and already some growers anticipate an 80 to 100 per cent. crop of Jonathans and Granny Smith Apples. Pear buds too, are good, especially in the case of Packham's, W. Nelis and B. Bosc, which are showing record development. Plums are also showing a good bud growth.

In all districts Apples are reported as having a good supply of buds.

#### Citrus harvesting

is still proceeding. The Grapefruit crop is not a heavy one. Navels are showing good records in the North-East, while Valencias are somewhat lighter. The Lemon crop at Doncaster is of good quality; and there will probably be a good summer crop, somewhat above normal.

Large crops of Navels are coming forward from the Swan Hill district—prices are very fair. There is not a large crop of Lemons, but like Doncaster, there is a fair summer crop showing. Several successive crops have shown on trees which had at first a light crop.

In the Mildura district about half of the Washington Navel crop has been marketed. Good crops of Valencia Late are seen, but the crop will be about only 80 per cent. normal.

#### Among the Vineyards.

Pruning has practically been completed in the vine-growing districts. Last year's frosts have caused additional work owing to successive varying growths. It is too early to suggest as to the coming crop, as no growth development has yet taken place. Some heavy frosts have been experienced at Mildura, and frost alarm thermometers are being set up in the district to warn growers of a coming frost. Seasonal work is well in hand in the vineyards.

### Fruitgrowing at Harcourt

Interesting Story of Development.

Potential Yield of District,  
1,000,000 Cases.

(Address by Mr. J. H. Lang.)

At a recent meeting of the Castle-maine Rotary Club Rotarian J. H. Lang delivered an interesting address. The following is taken from a report in the "Castlemaine Mail."

From 15 acres of orchard land a man could make a living, but it would be more economical to have 20 acres. In the early days the apple industry fell in disrepute, and the main trouble began with Eve, but it helped other industries, such as the growing of wool and the clothing trade generally (Laughter).

The first trees in the Harcourt district were planted in the early 'fifties by Mr. Sam. Sutton, and others followed suit in 1859. The area planted in 1860 was 60 acres. In 1910 there were 1200 acres, while in 1917 it had grown to 2224 acres, and for this year the area was estimated to be 3000 acres. Production in 1910 was 200,000 cases, whereas in 1933, a record year, it was 700,000 cases; he anticipated that in the near future production would reach a million cases.

Rotarian Lang mentioned that one variety, the Rymer, which had been banned from export, had often masqueraded in the barrows of Melbourne as Rome Beauty, and even the Jonathan. (Laughter.) He stated that when his father began the orchard at Harcourt he had a nursery in which there were 600 varieties, because of the difficulty of those times to know what apples would be in favour with the public.

The tendency to-day was to concentrate upon a few varieties, and many older trees were being re-worked to meet varieties of a more profitable type. Under the old method of re-working, the trees were cut back hard, and it might take six or seven years to get results. whereas to-day, with the new system, good yields could be obtained in two years. He instanced that in one tree which had to be re-worked he obtained 29 cases within 18 months. The results were more startling than the monkey gland system of rejuvenation in human beings. (Laughter.) That tree (Annie Elizabeth) was 70 years old, and the

## SPRAY HOSE

### BURST PROOF ALL RED

HAND-MADE  
BY

## HARDIE RUBBER CO. LTD.

"EVERY INCH AUSTRALIAN"

Obtainable at All Stores.

### Spraying and Manuring

Experiences at Tyabb, Vic.

The spraying and manuring programme of Mr. P. Val. Kerr, a well-known grower, of Tyabb, Victoria, is as follows:—

No winter spraying is undertaken: he finds that the summer use of white oil keeps bryobia mite in check; no scale pests are in evidence.

The manuring rotation is a three-year one of Peas, followed by lime, followed by complete manure.

No cultivation is practised until the spring ploughing.

All trees have a good showing of fruit buds for the coming season.

Bamawn: A field day for local growers has been arranged for September 11. Officers of the Department of Agriculture are co-operating with a local committee in making the arrangements.

variety of fruit was transformed to Jonathan; it was the first occasion he knew of an "old woman" having her sex altered in that way. (Renewed laughter).

#### HARCOURT.

To do honor to Harcourt Pioneers, a committee has been formed to raise funds for memorial gates at the cemetery. The committee consists of Messrs. H. M. McLean (chairman), R. Hallett, P. Pellas, H. Bertuch, W. Williams, J. H. Ely, G. Douglas, K. Frankling, A. McLean, R. Portwine, with Mr. A. Rettick as secretary and P. Pellas, assistant secretary; the treasurer is Mr. G. M. McLean.

### More Horticultural Research Needed in Victoria

Growers Seek £5,000 for at Least Five Years.

Northern and Southern Growers Unite in Deputation to Minister for Agriculture.

Experimental Orchards Needed — Research Work on Stocks, Manuring, Disease and Pest Control, Irrigation, Etc.

A deputation representing Victorian fruitgrowers associations waited on the Minister for Agriculture on July 10, when a strong case was put forward for the allocation of £5,000 for five years. The deputation asked for experimental orchards and increased facilities for research into stocks, manuring, irrigation, pest control, new varieties, etc. The speakers were Messrs. Hocking, W. Young, F. Moore, J. H. Lang and G. W. Brown. The Minister gave a sympathetic reply.

It is anticipated that one result at least will be the establishment of an experimental orchard at Tatura in the Goulburn Valley, where the Government has already purchased a suitable area of 104 acres.

In Preparing Your Bordeaux Sprays Use . . .

## ESA BLUESTONE

— Manufactured by —

THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.  
PORT KEMBLA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Right Material for Plant Disease Prevention and Control  
GUARANTEED 99% PURITY

GRADES—Mixed Crystals, Fines, Granulated (Snow), Packed in Suitable Containers for Growers' Requirements.

Agents for All States: ELDER SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED, All Capital Cities.

BOOKLET—"Better Yields by Spraying with ESA Bluestone" obtainable on application to Elder Smith & Co. Ltd.



# SOUTHERN (Victoria) FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

## Large Attendance at Annual Meeting

Marketing Bill Not Favored : More Light Wanted.

**A**BOUT 200 GROWERS assembled at Box Hill on July 4, at the annual meeting of the Southern (Victoria) Fruitgrowers' Association. Mr. W. A. Thiele presided. The proceedings were officially opened by the Superintendent of Horticulture, Mr. J. M. Ward, who spoke of the necessity for further detailed information regarding the export of Plums. The Department had this matter in hand, and hoped to present information of equal value re Plum export to that regarding the successful export of Williams Pears.

The annual report which was adopted, states that the request for increased research on Apple and Pear stocks, roadside selling of fruit, and the menace of neglected orchards, had been taken up with the Department of Agriculture. A vigorous effort had been made to secure more shed accommodation at the Victoria Market, and the Melbourne City Council had prepared plans for extensions.

Owing to illness, Mr. Leber was unable to continue to provide his orchard for research experiments. The black spot experiments were being continued on the orchard of Mr. W. A. Thiele. Regarding fire-blight, the association was watching closely the matter of the importation of Apples.

The balance sheet showed a total income of £39/12/- from subscriptions, out of which the Secretary had been paid £23. The chairman said the Secretary had agreed to carry on only on the understanding regarding a special effort to improve the finances.

### The Marketing Bill.

In the absence of the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Hogan), the terms of the Primary Products Marketing Bill were explained by Mr. A. E. Hocking.

A vigorous discussion followed, in which the speakers included Messrs. J. Tully, J. M. Mitchell, E. Crittenden, J. J. Tully, J. Moore, F. G. Beet, W. Mock, and others.

Mr. Mock said he thought 90 per cent. of those present were opposed to the Bill. Mr. J. Tully moved:

"That this meeting is opposed to the Marketing Bill in its present form."

Mr. Crittenden seconded.

Mr. Beet moved as an amendment that the following words be added to the motion:

"But requests the attendance of the Minister for Agriculture and others to further explain the measure."

The additional words were added to the motion, and in this form it was carried unanimously.

### Victoria Market.

A resolution by Mr. F. G. Beet in favor of reverting to the three-day per week market was defeated in favor of the existing system of opening the markets daily.

### The Codlin Pest.

A resolution from Doncaster was adopted as follows:

"That this Conference of Southern Fruitgrowers requests the Agricultural Department to carry out experiments for the control of codlin moth with means other than ar-



Pakenham Field Day. Visitors assembling at Mr. J. J. Ahern's orchard to witness pruning demonstrations.

Illus. from "The Leader."

senate of lead, so as to avoid unnecessary washing and handling of fruit for export."

### Upright or Dump Cases?

On behalf of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association, Mr. E. W. Thompson stated it would be in the interests of all if the dump case were substituted for the upright bushel case for Apples, Quinces and hard Pears.

Mr. Thompson said that the present upright or "long" bushel cases were flimsy and mostly dirty and unfit for use. The dump case was easier to pack into and a far more commercial package. By knowing the number of Apples in the case, the Apples could be sold by the dozen and not by weight as at present. He would like to see these two matters made compulsory.

This matter was referred to the incoming executive.

### Freight on Export Pears.

Mr. W. A. Thiele moved, Mr. F. Moore seconded:

"That the Apple and Pear Export Council be approached through the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association for a reduction in the freight on Pears in conformity with the recent reduction of 2d. per case on Apples exported."

The motion was carried.

### Election of Officers.

Office bearers were elected as follows:—

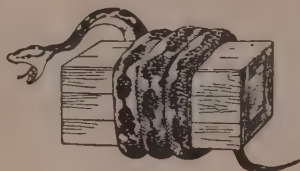
President: Mr. F. G. Beet.

Immediate Past President: Mr. W. A. Thiele.

Executive: Messrs. L. Pepperell, L. A. P. Webb, R. M. Finlay, F. C. Pyke, O. White and E. Noonan.

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. J. W. Aspinall.

## PYTHON



The Mildura Co-operative Fruit Company Ltd.

May 30, 1935.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the latest type of Automatic Wire Tying Machine which we have been testing at our Merbein Packing House.

We have used this machine in the ordinary run of the work as the packing operations are carried out and have found it to be VERY SATISFACTORY INDEED. IT GIVES TIGHT WIRING, UNIFORM TENSION, IS FAST AND SIMPLE IN OPERATION AND OPERATES WITH A MINIMUM LOSS OF WIRE AND WE FEEL IT IS THE BEST MACHINE WE HAVE USED IN OUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Our Merbein Branch Manager has been very impressed with the work it has done.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) D. C. WINTERBOTTOM,  
General Manager.

These machines will be supplied to users mounted as a complete mobile unit, with quick adjustments for the tying of cases of varying size. This unit necessitates the wire being placed straight round the cases at even distances from the ends, and the pre-determined tension on the machine gives a uniformity of tightness never attained by any other wire tying machine.

The complete unit will be leased at a low annual rental, maintained and serviced, with no tags as to the purchase of wire.

Further particulars on application to:

# PYTHON WIRE STRAPPING Pty. Ltd.

21 HOWARD ST., NORTH MELBOURNE.

Phone: F 2708.

South Australian Agents: GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD., 110 North Terrace, Adelaide.

42-44 MEAGHER ST., CHIPPENDALE, SYDNEY

Phone: MA 4392.

# Latest Electric Wire Strapping Machines

(All Australian)

## What Users Say—

Renmark Fruit Growers Co-operated Limited.

Dear Sirs,

May 29, 1935.

Following our letter of the 1st inst., we have now had an opportunity of working your improved power Python Wire Tying Machine.

This machine operated with a RIGHT HANDED ACTION WORKS WITH A SMOOTHNESS AND RAPIDITY THAT WE HAVE NOT SEEN WITH ANY OTHER TYING MACHINE. It is a great advance on the power machines leased from you during the year and is CERTAINLY THE FASTEST MACHINE WE HAVE USED IN THIS SHED. THE DISCARD OR WASTE AFTER CUTTING IS SMALL, SOMETHING WELL UNDER TWO INCHES and we feel that the minor difficulties mentioned in our previous letter have been overcome and the machine we are to-day operating LEAVES LITTLE TO BE DESIRED.

We might express the opinion that the present machine could be used with confidence by any firms manufacturing products that require wire strapping after packing. Wishing you every success,

Yours faithfully,

RENMARK FRUIT GROWERS CO-OP. LTD.  
(Sgd.) E. N. Seary, Gen. Manager.

J. S. Anderson Proprietary Ltd.,  
South Melbourne.

June 20, 1935.

Dear Sir,

We wish to thank you for your kindness in loaning to us your Python Electric Wire Strapping Machine for operation in our factory.

During the week we had this machine in use, we found that it was MOST EFFICIENT, VERY EASY TO HANDLE, AND ALTOGETHER AN ECONOMICAL OUTFIT. There is no doubt whatever that there is a considerable saving in the wire, and feel sure that once you have completed the minor details as outlined by you, you will have an INSTRUMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY OUTSTANDING QUALITIES. We wish you every success in your ventures.

Yours truly,

J. S. ANDERSON PROPRIETARY LTD.  
(Sgd.) G. Graham, Manager.



## Pakenham Field Day.

Under the auspices of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and the Gippsland Fruit Marketing Association, the annual field day was held at the orchard of Mr. J. J. Ahern, Pakenham, on July 17. There was a large attendance of about 150 growers from local and surrounding districts.

Pruning demonstrations were given by Messrs. F. Walker (Tasmania), F. C. Pyke and McKinlay (Ringwood), E. Cook, T. J. Fuller, F. Kennedy and C. Dean, of Pakenham.

Mr. F. M. Read, M.Ag.Sc., Chief Inspector of Horticulture, gave a valued address on "Factors Affecting the Fruit Yield," and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Messrs. A. S. Harrison and W. H. Carne, vice-presidents of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

.. ..

In addition to local growers, Mr. G. Harms attended from Bairnsdale, and Messrs. F. Pyke, — McKinlay (2), and J. G. Aird, from Ringwood, also Messrs. A. S. Harrison, F. Cave, H. G. Colombie, R. E. Boardman, and G. Davidson, District Fruit Supervisor.

The new "Sunshine" power sprayer with detachable parts created favorable attention.

Silvan, Vic., 25/7/35. — The attendance at the annual meeting of the United Berry Growers' Association of Victoria, at Silvan yesterday, was reduced because members were attending the funeral of Mr. H. Blanksby (Wandin Yallock), first treasurer and an executive officer. Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, sister of Mr. Blanksby, was buried at Wandin on Wednesday. Mrs. French, mother of Mr. Stanley French, of the Ringwood branch of the association, was buried on Tuesday.

## MELBOURNE ROYAL SHOW.

Fruit Entries Close on August 17.

**M**ANY VALUABLE PRIZES for fruit are included in the schedule of the Royal Agricultural Society, Melbourne. The show is from September 19 to 28. Entries for fruit close on August 17. Schedules may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Agricultural Society, 422 Collins-street, Melbourne.

## BERRY GROWERS' PROSPECTS FAVORABLE.

**T**HE BERRY SEASON is approaching, and a profitable season is anticipated for growers in Victoria, Tasmania and the other States.

Unfortunately for the English growers, their berry crops, as reported earlier in the "Fruit World," have been almost wiped out by frost and snow. As a consequence there will be a free market for berry fruit in Great Britain next season.

It is expected that Tasmanian exports of berry pulp will be abnormally high.

Growers should get into touch with  
Empire Produce Exports.

**PITTS & LEHMAN LTD.**  
129 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

And take advantage of their wide connection with importing firms in England, Canada and Europe.

Representatives of—Ridley & Houlding Ltd., London; Mutual Brokers, Montreal; R. & W. Davidson Ltd., London and Glasgow; Roberts Brining & Co. Ltd., London and Glasgow; Thos. Allan & Co. Ltd., Glasgow, and W. Gosley, Hull.

# VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Horticultural Research :: Black Spot and Codlin  
Moth Control :: Fungicides Act :: Field Days  
Export Apple Grades :: Pear Export.

## Agricultural Department Promises Prompt Action where Neglected Orchards are Reported

**T**HE MONTHLY MEETING of the executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on July 26, 1935.

There were present: Messrs. G. W. Brown (President), W. H. Carne (Vice-President), F. R. Mellor, C. H. Jost, F. Moore, J. W. Bailey, J. J. Tully, G. Douglas, W. P. Hutchinsop, F. M. Read and E. Meeking (Dept. of Agric.), W. A. Thiele (Southern Fruitgrowers' Association), and the Secretary, R. E. Boardman.

Apologies were received from Messrs. A. S. Harrison (Vice-President), A. G. Whitham (University), F. Cave and C. J. Parnham.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed on the motion of Messrs. Moore and Jost.

### Horticultural Research.

The President reported that a deputation representing the Victorian Fruit Industry had waited on the Minister of Agriculture on July 10, when a request was made for £5,000 per annum for five years for increased horticultural research. The speakers were Messrs. Hocking, Moore, Lang and himself. A strong case had been presented, and he hoped good would result. In particular, it was probable that an experimental orchard would be established at Tatura.

Mr. Bailey asked if the Department had laid down a programme for the control of black spot.

Mr. Read said that a conference of Departmental orchard supervisors had been held and a programme for the control of black spot and codlin moth had been decided upon. Experimental plots were being established at Harcourt, the Mornington Peninsula, and in Gippsland (at Drouin), in co-operation with growers, the Department would take over at least one acre, and would spray the trees in accordance with this approved programme. The effects would be closely watched to decide any future action.

Mr. Moore spoke of the necessity for the reconstitution of the Research Committee of the V.F.M.A. to co-operate with the Department. He moved:—

"That the research committee be called to meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the next executive meeting, invitations to be sent to the Doncaster and Southern Fruit-growers' Association and other interested."

Mr. J. J. Tully seconded. Carried.

### Neglected Orchards.

Letter received from the Director of Agriculture (Mr. Mullett), stating that with regard to neglected orchards, the areas to be covered by Supervisors were extensive and it was proposed for neglected orchards to escape attention. The Department would appreciate the co-operation of the V.F.M.A. in bringing to the notice of the Department any such orchards. If this were done, speedy action would be taken.

The power to secure the destruction of diseased trees did not reside in the Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act. It was hoped, however, shortly to amend the Act, and when these amendments were being drawn up, consideration would be given to the proposal.

A letter was also received from Mr. J. Orchard, Shepparton, urging the appointment of additional fruit inspectors. It was decided to refer this letter to the Shepparton Irrigators' Association.

Mr. Carne instanced the case of an orchard property where the owner had died three years ago. The orchard had not been ploughed or sprayed and was a breeding ground for pests. Apparently the title was still in the name of the deceased owner. Surrounding orchards were being infected.

Mr. Read said the Department was faced with legal difficulties in dealing with an orchard which needed to be grubbed out. The owner had died, and difficulty was experienced with tracing executors. A notice could be put up demanding that the trees be sprayed, but there seemed to be no one who could be charged with the expense should the Department do the work.

Mr. Bailey said the property could be sold by the shire council to settle unpaid rates.

Instances were quoted by other speakers regarding neglected orchards, and the view was expressed that inspectors should be provided with sufficient travelling facilities, and that the Chief Orchard Inspector should travel more and to examine flagrant cases of neglected orchards.

Regarding codlin moth, the question was asked was it an offence for fruit infected with codlin moth to be removed from an orchard?

Mr. Carne said a complaint had been received from a Pakenham grower regarding Apples carted to a piggery. The conveying of the infected fruit along the road past other orchards was itself a means of spreading the pest, and the piggery was near orchards, causing further infection.

In reply, it was stated that each case would be dealt with on its merits, and instances should promptly be reported to the department.

Mr. Read urged growers to report cases of neglected orchards.

Mr. Moore took the stand that such action might cause district misunderstandings, and that the district orchard supervisor should take the required action.

No resolution was tabled, it being understood that in the meantime members of the executive would confer with the department regarding certain cases.

**Fungicides Act.** Mr. W. R. Jewell, the Agricultural Department's chemist, attended by invitation, and explained that the amending Bill now before Parliament was to give power to deal with all sprays on the market and to register all sellers of insecticides and fungicides. Some new sprays had fanciful names and fanciful claims. The Bill, as passed by the Legislative Council, provided that spray mixtures should state on the label the active ingredients. This did not mean that manufacturers had to disclose their formulas. Such was by no means desired, nevertheless, the active ingredients should be stated. There was a danger of this clause being deleted in the Legislative Council. Under the new Act it would be an offence to sell a pest destroyer not in accordance with prescribed standards and not in accordance with the label.

## RE-WORKED APPLE TREES.

### 2½ CASES THE FOLLOWING SEASON.

A remarkable instance of success in top working fruit trees is reported by Mr. E. E. Pescott, Victorian Dept. of Agriculture.

An apple tree was reworked to "Warrior" (Red Statesman) in September last. The new variety blossomed well and 2½ cases of apples were picked in March of this year.

How is that for a complete change over in one season?

Both Mr. Jewell and Mr. Read answered several questions.

Regarding water for mixing sprays, Mr. Jewell said it was proposed to take samples of creek water in various parts of the State and to analyse the contents in order to test for any possible burning qualities when mixed.

Mr. Tully spoke of the danger of traces of cement and lime in new pipes. He moved—

That this association is strongly in favor of the amending Fungicides Bill as recently carried by the Legislative Assembly, and particularly requests the inclusion of the clause making it compulsory for labels to show the active ingredients of insecticidal and fungicidal sprays and dusts.

Mr. Moore seconded—Carried. It was further decided to send a copy of this resolution to every member of the Legislative Council.

## Pakenham Field Day.

Mr. Carne reported successful field day at the orchard of Mr. J. J. Ahern at Pakenham on July 17. In addition to the pruning by local growers, trees had been pruned by Messrs. Pyke and McKinlay, of Ringwood. The absence of Mr. Bailey through illness was regretted. The address by Mr. Read, Department of Agriculture, on "Factors Affecting the Fruit Yield" was much esteemed.

It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Carne and Bailey, to send a letter of appreciation to Mr. Ahern for providing his orchard for the purpose of the demonstration.

## Field Days.

The secretary reported that the Panton Hills Field Day had been fixed for September 27. It was noted this came in show week, and it was decided to point this out to the Panton Hills committee.

**Vermont.** Date fixed for top working demonstration at Mr. F. G. Beet's orchard, September 5.

**Mornington Peninsula.**—Date to be fixed—probably mid September.

**Harcourt.**—Date to be arranged; probably end of September. Top grafting to be demonstrated. Mr. Douglas said it was desired to have a debate on the subject of the Marketing Bill. Mr. Hocking would be asked to take the affirmative. Mr. Brown agreed, for the purposes of a debate, to take the negative. Each speaker to have 30 minutes.

## Export Apple Grades.

In accordance with the proposal at the previous meeting it was decided to affirm the desirability of altering the export grading regulations to provide that Extra Fancy and Fancy grade Apples should be permitted 3 per cent. of the surface to have superficial blemishes, and that this be conveyed to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. The distinction between Extra Fancy and Fancy grades to be on color. Motion—Messrs. Moore and Bailey.

## The Pear Industry.

Mr. Moore said that of the 548,000 cases of Pears exported from Australia, 319,000 cases had gone forward from Victoria. The Pear export industry was developing, and the appointment of a delegate from Victoria specially representing Pears should be arranged.



### PEOPLE EAT ARSENATE OF LEAD IN PASTRY AND ONLY GET A TUMMY-ACHE!

At Heaton, near Wallsend, N.S.W., seven persons became ill after eating pastry. It was found that arsenate of lead had been kept in a baking powder tin and had been used in error. . . . Recovery was rapid. . . . Melbourne "Argus," 2/7/35.

Which suggests that if people only got a tummy-ache after a healthy dose of lead arsenate there is not much harm likely from a speck or two of lead arsenate on the outside of apples and pears. Anyhow the fruit is mostly peeled before it is used and yet again the bulk of the residue is in the calyx and stem which are invariably thrown away.

The scare re arsenical residue on fruit has been greatly overdone.

### V.F.M.A. MEETING.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. Mellor referred to the constitution of the Apple and Pear Export Council, providing for two grower delegates from Victoria. He suggested that three delegates go forward from Victoria, one to be an alternative delegate representing Pear export. Victoria's grower-voting strength would still be two, but that on matters relating to Pears the delegate representing this section should vote.

This was accepted on the motion of Messrs. Tully and Moore, the request to be made accordingly to the Apple and Pear Export Council.

### Freight on Pears.

Letter received from the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association conveying resolution from their annual meeting in favor of the freight reduction of 2d. per case on Pears under the same conditions as the reduction of 2d. per case on Apples exported. This was accepted, and it was decided to place same from Victoria on the agenda of the Apple and Pear Export Council for its Hobart conference in October.

### Marketing Bill.

The chairman reported having received a reply from the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Hogan) setting out the replies to the amendments proposed at the recent conference of Victorian Fruitgrowers' Associations, at which the V.F.M.A. had been represented.

It was decided to convene a further meeting of this committee for July 31 at 10.30 a.m.

### Gerrard Cases.

Messrs. H. E. Napier Ltd., Wellington, N.Z., wrote in response to the association's letter, stating that the claim previously mentioned on undersized cases was settled between their principals and the buyers in Victoria, and it was entirely a matter for the buyers to decide whether an allowance was passed on to the growers.—Letter received.

### Chamber of Agriculture.

It was decided to renew the affiliation and to appoint Mr. Frank Moore as the V.F.M.A. representative on the council.

### Annual Meeting.

Decided that the annual meeting of the V.F.M.A. be held at Melbourne on Friday, October 4.

### Apple and Pear Export Council.

Letter received from the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council stating the annual meeting would be held at Hobart during the last week in October, and asking for subjects for the agenda. Preliminary agenda was tabled, also report and financial statement to June 30.

It was decided to defer the matter of subjects for the agenda till the next meeting—August 30.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### Citrus, Pineapples and Bananas.

In the latest report from the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, the following crop conditions are stated:—

#### Citrus Fruit.

The position regarding citrus in the County of Cumberland, was far from satisfactory, continued dry weather and the recent severe frosts having seriously affected the greater percentage of crops. There is a preponderance of undersized fruit which is extremely difficult to dispose of at remunerative prices. . . . Substantial rains are required at an early date to promote the filling of late Valencia. The position is somewhat better in parts of the Gosford district, where good rains were received during early June.

The Navel crop at Griffith is stated to be light to medium. At Leeton it is very light. The fruit is of large size, with quality and juice content very satisfactory. There are a few heavy crops of Valencias, but generally, yields on the average will be light. Size and quality appear to be good. Some very heavy crops of Lemons are in sight at Griffith, and there are also good yields in prospect at Leeton. Mandarins are also well cropped.

#### Bananas.

Owing to dry and frosty weather, growth and maturity of fruit was retarded.

Marketing for July lighter than those of the previous month. It is expected that increased supplies will be available from some new areas, where fruit is maturing. Some very heavy crops are in sight in the Murwillumbah district, but the fruit will not be ready to harvest until the spring.

#### Pineapples.

A medium crop harvested during July in the Murwillumbah district, the fruit appears to be maturing well. Fairly good yields around Lismore.

There was a conference of instructors and orchardists at the Bathurst (N.S.W.) Experiment Station early in July. The Director of Fruit Culture (Mr. C. G. Savage) states that careful consideration was given to the subject of soil erosion and contour planting. As regards Grapefruit storage, tests were being made to see if the marketing season could be extended into summer.

N.S.W. growers are urging that the marketing facilities of the State should be under the control of an authority comprising producers, distributors and consumers.



PAKENHAM (VIC.) FIELD DAY.  
Mr. Dean demonstrates pruning of Yates Apple Tree.

## Banana Growing in N.S.W.

Over 20,000 Acres Cultivated :: Crop Estimated Over 1,000,000 Cases.

### Low Prices for Growers.

IN N.S. WALES there are 20,133 acres of Bananas, cultivated by 3,422 growers with an area of an acre and over. The crop forecast, under favorable conditions is 1,000,000 cases, or double the peak period in the previous boom of 1922.

These figures are contained in a report by Mr. H. W. Eastwood, Senior Fruit Instructor, submitted to the Director of Fruit Culture, Mr. C. G. Savage, dealing with the Banana industry in N.S.W. for the year ended June, 1935.

The report states that the prospects of the industry for the year are no better than for the past season, with the likely result that there will be a further elimination of those areas unfavorably situated, and where overhead expenses are heavy, and of ageing plantations.

Only small plantings were made during the season, amounting to 1,520 acres, whereas 3,153 acres were destroyed. About 12,000 acres were in full bearing and the production for the year would approximate 900,000 tropical cases. This was the largest production ever recorded in the State, and exceeded that of 1933-34 year by about 400,000 cases. The heavy output was mainly responsible for prices receding about 6/- to 8/- a case, and even then growers did not market all their crops.

A general decline in all plantation operations was noticeable and the marketing of fruit also suffered. Regulations in general were not as well carried out as in past seasons.

The very heavy production during the summer was shown by the fact that for January, February, and March, no fewer than 349,000 tropical cases were marketed.

## N.S.W. BANANAS.

### By-Products Experiments to Cease.

The annual meeting of the Coff's Harbor-Woolgoolga district council of the Banana Growers' Federation was held at Coff's Harbor in mid-July. Delegates from Coff's Harbour, Woolgoolga, Repton, Bowraville, and Taylor's Arm attended.

It was decided to place on record appreciation of the services rendered the Banana industry by Mr. H. L. Anthony in his capacity as general president of the Banana Growers' Federation Co-op. Ltd.

After considering a report on the experiments with by-products, the council decided to abandon the venture on the recommendation of the experimenter, Mr. James Merrylands.

## BANANA MARKETING.

51 Per Cent. Growers Vote for Board. Poll for Board Members on August 5.

THE POLL OF BANANA-GROWERS as to whether or not a Banana Marketing Board should be constituted, resulted in an affirmative decision.

The returning officer (Mr. A. A. Watson) stated that the total number of valid votes recorded was 1,515. Of these 787, or 51.9 per cent., were in favor of forming the Board. Following on this result, and as more than the requisite three-fifths of the number of persons entitled to vote had voted, a Banana Marketing Board of New South Wales would be appointed. A poll to elect the producers' representatives would be held on August 5.

:: :: ::

Those nominated as members of the Board are as follow:—Messrs. H. L. Anthony, W. N. Bookallil, O. E. Boyd, T. Brooks, M. A. Fogarty, R. E. Ford, A. B. Leder, H. A. A. Stevenson, F. W. Stuart, J. J. Synnott, A. Thomas, J. Bower, W. H. Flowers, jun., T. M. Mott, E. L. Steel, F. R. Tandy, L. Rick, T. M. Ronan, M. Zanardo, V. E. Allen, W. Broader, C. R. S. Clissold, A. G. Henderson, J. H. Malley, H. G. Manuel, J. J. Murphy, and W. Seccombe.

## For the Majority

FEW are so fortunately placed that the future holds no problems and since it is apparent that the majority of people receive moderate incomes, it is just as obvious that the majority can attain financial independence only by systematic saving.

After all, some sacrifice, some self-discipline is unavoidable if anything worth while is to be gained.

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# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

# South Australian Fruit Marketing Association

## MID-MURRAY NOTES

### Pruning Competitions—Tobacco Culture— Conversion of Cars into Tractors.

**P**RUNING OPERATIONS are in full swing all over the irrigation areas. A great deal of interest is always created in every centre when competition time arrives. Each branch of the Agricultural Bureau holds a local competition, and the winners in the various sections (vine and tree) are eligible to contest the championship, which is held in a different centre each year.

It is now about 13 years ago since these competitions were first started, and it has done a great deal to raise the standard of pruning, for it is realised that to gain top marks in a championship, a pruner has to use his brains, and fit his pruning ideas to suit the individual tree or vine and not prune automatically. In this championship, held at Moorook, the outstanding feature has been the success obtained by the younger pruners. The tree section was won by A. E. Wedd, of Mypolonga, and the vine section by H. M. Perkins, of Berri.

The Langdon Parson's trophy for the pruner who obtained the highest marks in the past three championships was won by C. Curtis, of Waikerie, with a total marks of 1,618, and was closely followed by M. Perkins with 1,615, A. E. Wedd, 1,613, E. A. Liddicoat, 1,612, G. Elliot, 1,608, W. Perry, 1,596, C. Boltrim, 1,584.

Marks for the championship were allotted as follow:—

Mr. E. Leishman, Horticultural Instructor, acted as judge, and the trophies were presented to the proud prize winners by Mr. J. B. Murdoch, of the Advisory Board of Agriculture. The possibilities of

**Tobacco growing** in these areas has created a good deal of interest, and in the past season some experimental plots have been grown under the supervision of Mr. R. E. C. Giles, the Department of Agriculture Tobacco Expert. Good results had been obtained by Mr. L. T. O'Malley, of Berri, and Mr. W. McGillivray (Barmera). These plots are situated on two distinct types of soil, and the yields in both cases are estimated to be at the rate of about 1,000 lbs. per acre, which is considerably more than the average yield in other places.

Although no great quantity has been grown, the venture promises to be very encouraging. Mr. O'Malley has for years advocated and grown leaf on his property and obtained good results, and it is believed that with expert supervision a success might be made of growing leaf on a large scale.

A matter which is creating a great deal of comment among fruit growers under irrigation, is the conversion of

a car into a tractor. When this idea was first suggested it did not appeal to many, but sub-

The monthly meeting of the executive of the S.A.F.M.A. was held at the Secretary's office, Adelaide, on June 28, 1935.

There were present: Messrs. J. S. Hammat, H. N. Wicks, F. Redden, A. R. Willmore, F. B. James, R. G. Hannaford, S. M. James, M. G. Basey, P. R. B. Searcy, M. Vickers, R. O. Knappstein, A. O. Petersen, D. Norsworthy, J. B. Randell, and the Secretary (Mr. E. W. Mills).

sequent trials has proved that there are great possibilities in the venture. The writer visited Mr. P. M. Wilksch, of Berri, recently, and saw the work done by one of these conversions, and was quite satisfied that the work done was little short of marvellous. Having bought a secondhand Studebaker car, Mr. Wilksch shortened the wheel base by cutting the chassis and removed the springs, but has retained the original tyres for traction. It seems to do better work with a fixed tyned cultivator than with a spring tooth, and it is possible to drag a set of harrows behind the cultivator to finish off the job in one operation. This car-tractor has power enough to pull a double furrow disc plough without effort. The running cost is small compared to the ordinary tractor, but, of course, it would not be expected to drag heavy tractor implements. Several of these conversions have been made in the Berri district, and the success promises to give Dobbin a holiday. Rubber tyres have so far been quite successful on sandy land, which has a certain amount of "give" in it, but would possibly not be a success on stiff land, especially if it were wet, or had a cover crop, for, in this case there would be no grip for the tyres.

In the wheat-growing district of Peake, near Murray Bridge, various types of cars have been converted into tractors, but the conversion has been on different lines. The original tyres and wheels have been retained for the front, but for the back wheels a pair of old harvester wheels have been used and the chassis built up higher to accommodate them.

So much interest has been created in these parts by the success of Mr. Wilksch, that a demonstration is being held on the 25th of this month, for all growers to see the almost incredible work this contrivance is capable of doing. For the past years operations the running cost of Mr. Wilksch's car-tractor did not exceed the price of a couple of tons of chaff (about £10 in these parts).

There are now five or six of these converted car-tractors in the Berri area, and as far as I can gather, they are giving satisfaction. "Nemo."

Renmark, S.A., 18/7/35.

Apologies from Messrs. H. J. Bishop, T. Playford, A. G. Strickland. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. B. Randell was appointed chairman.

**Finance:** Financial statement showing balance in bank £786/18/7, was submitted by the Secretary and received.

### Correspondence.

Letter from Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, advising that the A.O.T.A. Agreement expires on October 30, and three months' notice of cancellation is necessary. It was resolved to place this matter on the agenda for the July meeting, and in the meantime the Secretary to ascertain what steps are being taken by the other States.

Letter from the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, enclosing copy of letters from the Department of Commerce, re import duty on Apples in Sweden.

Letter from Mr. A. G. Strickland, Deputy Chief Horticultural Instructor, enclosing a copy of schedule of the Imperial Fruit Show and Canners' Exhibition, to be held at Cardiff in October and November, also memo. from Government Produce Department, in regard to this exhibition.

### Research Sub-Committee.

Mr. H. N. Wicks reported that at the Research Sub-Committee meeting, the question of

### codlin moth control

had been discussed, and reference had been made to a recent court case, when an action brought against a grower by the Fruit Inspector had been dismissed, it had been resolved that the Secretary should obtain particulars in regard to the case, and ascertain the reason for the judgment, and submit to the next meeting.

It had also been decided to ask the Government Produce Department to obtain on behalf of the Association, two dozen bottles of "Cydrax," with a view to testing and comparing it with local fruit drinks, and if thought advisable, to have it analysed with a view to obtaining the formula. Mr. Wicks stated that a friend of his, Dr. Linn, who recently returned from England, reported that it was an excellent drink and proving very popular in England.

### Sugar Agreement.

Mr. F. B. James read extracts from a letter which recently appeared in the press from Mr. Craigie, in regard to the effect of the price of sugar on the cost of jam, etc., and Mr. James pointed out, that a reduction in the price of sugar should have the effect of increasing the price that could be paid to the fruit grower for his fruit or alternatively reducing cost of jam, canned fruits, etc., to the consumer.

A lengthy discussion took place on this matter, and the advisability of introducing a system of "orderly marketing" for the fresh fruit industry.

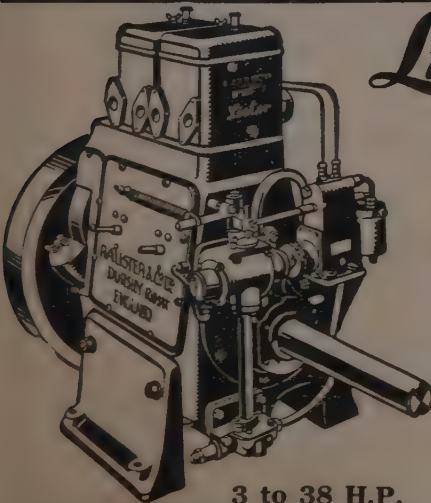
During the month of April, 1935, the following were included among the imports into South Australia:— Apples 698 bushels, Bananas 13,127½ bushels, Oranges 821 bushels, Passion-fruit 236 bushels, Pineapples 662½ bushels, Tomatoes 1,037 bushels, Potatoes 645 bags.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

MOSS, L., Junr., & H. P. Woodward (Louis R. Moss and H. P. Woodward), Licensed Farm Produce Agents, No. 9, Municipal Markets, Quay-street, Sydney.—Reported partnership dissolved by mutual consent.

Vine Section.				
	Gordos.	Currants.	Sultanas.	Total.
M. Perkins (Berri) . . . . .	87	90	106	283
E. A. Liddicoat (Moorook) . . . . .	87	90	105	282
S. Loxton (Moorook) . . . . .	88	91	102	281
C. Curtis (Waikerie) . . . . .	90	89	99	278
W. H. Harris (Berri) . . . . .	87	86	105	278
G. Elliot (Waikerie) . . . . .	87	85	103	275
R. Loxton (Moorook) . . . . .	85	89	100	274
C. Kruger (Mypolonga) . . . . .	85	85	102	272
W. E. Rout (Berri) . . . . .	87	85	102	271
W. Perry (Waikerie) . . . . .	87	87	96	270
A. E. Wedd (Mypolonga) . . . . .	87	82	100	269
E. Prosser (Mypolonga) . . . . .	83	87	95	265
W. Penny (Barmera) . . . . .	86	83	95	258
K. Shepherd (Barmera) . . . . .	80	81	94	255

Tree Section.				
	Apricot.	Peach.	Pear.	Total.
A. E. Wedd (Mypolonga) . . . . .	90	89	87	266
W. H. Harris (Berri) . . . . .	88	82	90	260
G. Elliot (Waikerie) . . . . .	88	82	90	260
W. E. Rout (Berri) . . . . .	87	86	85	258
A. C. Buchum (Waikerie) . . . . .	84	85	89	258
S. Sanders (Moorook) . . . . .	84	85	83	255
E. Prosser (Mypolonga) . . . . .	86	87	82	255
E. A. Liddicoat (Moorook) . . . . .	87	82	84	253
H. M. Perkins (Berri) . . . . .	86	86	81	253
C. Kruger (Mypolonga) . . . . .	82	84	86	253
C. Curtis (Waikerie) . . . . .	82	84	86	253
F. Battams (Moorook) . . . . .	83	85	83	251



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for mines, operating cranes, winches, private cool stores, electric lighting, battery charging, factories, farms, dairies, etc. Fuel cost per hour 3 h.p. 1½d., 5 h.p. 2½d., 7 h.p. 2½d., and up to 38 h.p. as marvellously low.

Mr. J. Robinson, High Street, Scoresby, says he stores over 6,000 cases of fruit for £25 per year for crude and lubricating oil—a cost of one penny per case, and the engine never gave the least trouble.

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# Fruitgrowing in Western Australia

## Apple Sales Board Conducts Meetings.

### Growers are Appreciative :: Publicity Fund Supported.

**I**N RESPONSE to invitations received by the W.A. Apple Sales Board meetings in the South-Western district of Western Australia, were attended as follows:—

**Donnybrook Fruitgrowers' Association** and **Argyle Fruitgrowers' Association**, held at Donnybrook on June 20. Chairman, Mr. N. A. G. Drake-Brockman. Attended by Messrs. W. J. Berryman, F. W. Lantzke and H. W. Soothill.

**Bridgetown Fruitgrowers' Association** on June 21. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Ozanne. Attended by Messrs. C. W. Harper and A. P. Sharpe (Board members), Messrs. W. J. Berryman, R. M. Carter, F. W. Lantzke, M. J. Scanlon, F. Simper and H. W. Soothill.

**Boyup Brook Primary Producers' Association**, on June 22. Chairman, Mr. Blechynden. Attended by Messrs. W. J. Berryman, R. M. Carter, F. W. Lantzke, M. J. Scanlon, F. Simper and H. W. Soothill.

**Albany Fruitgrowers' Association**, attended by Messrs. W. J. Berryman and H. W. Soothill on June 6. Chairman, Mr. W. Gibb.

**Kendenup Progress Association**. Attended by Messrs. J. McNeil Martin, W. J. Berryman, M. J. Scanlon

and H. W. Soothill, June 7. Chairman, Mr. J. P. Keogh.

**Mt. Barker Fruitgrowers' Association**. Attended by Messrs. J. McNeil Martin, W. J. Berryman, M. J. Scanlon and H. W. Soothill, June 7. Chairman, Mr. J. McNeil Martin.

There was quite a good attendance at each meeting, except at Albany and Kendenup. At each meeting the work and outstanding factors of the past season were reviewed and future problems discussed. At the Bridgetown meeting references were made to the difficulties created by direct sales to local merchants, and at the Boyup Brook meeting, special suggestions were made in relation to shed clearances.

At each meeting the steps taken to create

#### a publicity fund

were discussed and each meeting carried unanimously a resolution favoring the creation of such a fund on the basis of late fruit stored in 1936.

In each district the reception was very cordial, hearty votes of thanks being accorded to the visitors.

It is felt that the work is appreciated by a very substantial body of growers and that the visits themselves have been both appreciated and of value.

## MANURES FOR W.A. ORCHARDS.

**"THE APPLE TREE** and its Food," forms the subject of a valuable bulletin by Mr. Geo. L. Sutton, Western Australian Director of Agriculture.

Summed up, the recommendations are as follow:—

1. Grow cover crops containing legumes and deep rooting plants.

2. Ensure maximum growth by manuring early in autumn with:—

Super 1 to 2 cwt. per acre, and muriate of potash 1 to 1½ cwt. per acre, as required to replace the quantity removed by the fruit crop.

3. Plough the cover crops in whilst the ground is moist, and the plants are succulent, as soon as possible after the middle of August.

4. Provide 20 lbs. of nitrogen per acre for trees when the buds are open by applying:—

1½ cwt. nitrate of soda, 2 weeks before flowering; or

1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 3 weeks before flowering; or

3-5 tons farmyard manure, 4 weeks before flowering.

When a good cover crop has not been ploughed in, apply more nitrogenous fertiliser, up to three times the amount mentioned above, the actual amount depending upon the quantity of cover crop ploughed in.

## BARTLETT PEARS IN W.A.

**THE MARKETING COMMITTEE** of the W.A. Apple Sales Board has just issued a comprehensive report on the marketing of Bartlett Pears ex cool store in the 1935 season. The Bartlett Pear is known as Duchess in Western Australia, and Williams Bon Chretien in Victoria.

The experience in 1935 was moderately satisfactory, but it was unfortunate that shipping space was not available for the quantity desired for export.

It is recommended that no Bartlett under 2½ in. should be stored, as smaller sizes depress prices.

The half dump case is condemned. The three-quarter flat is recommended.

## NEW REGISTRATIONS.

**SMITH, L.**, City Fruit Markets, Sydney, farm and produce agent. Com. 11/6/35. Proprietor: Lawrence A. Wyndham. Reg. 17/6/35.

**CRAIG MOSTYN FRUIT PACKING CO.**, 29 Reiby-place, Sydney, and Leeton, fruit packing and marketing. Com. 29/6/35. Proprietors: George McK. Craig and Robert L. Mostyn. Reg. 4/7/35.

## TASMANIA

### MANURING THE ORCHARD.

**Green Manure, Fertilizers, Lime.** (By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

The manurial programme adopted by a number of growers in Tasmania over an extended period, and generally found satisfactory, is as follows:—

#### 1st Season—February or March.

A green crop of horse beans, peas or lupins is sown on alternate lands (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.) throughout the orchard season.

**May—June.** — Where a lime deficiency exists the "missed" lands (2, 4, 6, 8) are treated with applications ranging from 10 cwt. to 25 cwt. per acre, after autumn ploughing.

#### 2nd Season—August, September.

Previous to ploughing under the green crop the whole area receives a light dressing of Potash, Nitrogen and Phosphates, the application being varied according to the considered variety requirements.

**February—March.**—Sow green crop on untreated rows (2, 4, 6, 8).



Mr. P. H. Thomas.

**May—June.**—Apply lime, if necessary, to missed lands (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.).

This programme is found to generally suit most soils and conditions, the treatment of alternate lands allowing every other one to be ploughed "to the trees," and giving central furrow surface drainage throughout the winter.

In wet situations or under very rainy conditions the drainage provided materially assists the growth of the green crop.

## STATIONARY SPRAYING PLANTS

### 70 of These Are Now Operating in Tasmania.

Stationary spraying plants are now installed in all the principal districts, and can be conveniently and cheaply run by hydro-electric power. Where this is not available, petrol or kerosene driven engines have been satisfactorily employed.

At present it is estimated that over 70 plants are now in operation throughout the State, practically all of which are of the return overhead type.

Although all sorts of troubles were forecasted when these installations were first mooted, orchardists are finding them generally efficient under proper supervision. A number of material advantages are secured by the use of these plants, viz.:—

The grower is not dependent on the weather conditions in applying the different sprays, and is able to take full advantage of favourable periods occurring at the proper time for treatment.

The difficulties encountered in the transport of a heavy spray vat and engine over sodden ground are eliminated.

The constant journeys back and forward to the water supply, and the emptying and refilling of vats are done away with.

Steep banks or slopes are more easily negotiated.

## THE HORTICULTURAL DIVISION OF TASMANIA.

Department of Agriculture is set up as follows:— Messrs. P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist (Hobart); H. A. Turner, Horticulturist (Launceston); T. D. Raphael, Horticulturist (Hobart); A. S. Brennan, Orchard Supervisor (Franklin); W. C. Page, Orchard Supervisor (Huonville); M. G. Large, Orchard Supervisor (Hobart); W. H. Connor, Orchard Supervisor (Hobart); K. L. Pierce, Orchard Supervisor (Launceston); H. Larner, Orchard Supervisor (Launceston).

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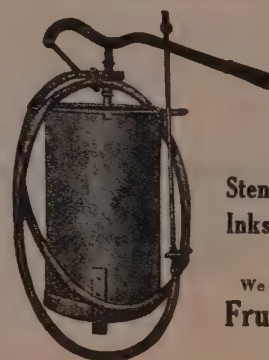
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# CITRUS NEWS & NOTES

## Unique Orange Selling Methods

Sunshine Greengrocer Distributes Sunshine for Consumer and Producer.

Just when Oranges are beautifully sweet—at the end of July — a Victorian greengrocer adopted novel methods of advertising.

As a result, 7,000 Navel Oranges were eaten at one week-end at Sunshine, near Melbourne.

The greengrocer is Mr. H. C. Boorer, a man with a message, who has chosen a novel method of publicising it.

To drive his point home, he gave away quantities of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots and Parsnips, and almost caused a traffic block in Dickson-street.

Mr. Boorer summoned seven assistants and announced to the Friday night shopping crowds that for every 1/- worth of Navel Oranges, one Cabbage, one Cauliflower, one bunch of Carrots, one bunch of Turnips would be given away free.

"The eight of us had to work like the dickens," he said. "We didn't even wrap the vegetables up — the people took the vegetables just as they were."

By closing time there was not an Orange left in the shop.

## CITRUS BY-PRODUCTS.

One Californian Plant Handles 60 Tons a Day.

The citrus by-products plant at Lindsay, Tulare county, can handle 60 tons of fruit a day.

The foregoing is taken from a recent Californian exchange.

Over 2,500 bushels a day, means over 12,500 bushels for five days. Quite a tidy quantity for one plant alone. There are many others.

It would appear that there is room for scientific research in Australia to commercially develop by-products from fruits and save the present enormous economic waste.

## RED SCALE ON CITRUS.

Retailers Fined at Castlemaine.

J. Russo was charged with having exposed for sale Lemons affected with red scale. Defendant pleaded guilty, and said he had purchased the fruit at the Victoria Market, Melbourne, and did not know anything about red scale.

J. Tomlinson, fruit inspector, in his evidence, stated that he had inspected one and a half cases of Lemons, 80 of which were scale-infected. The fruit was seized and destroyed.

In view of the circumstances a light fine of £1 was imposed, with 11/- costs.

George Kotsiakos, of Castlemaine, was prosecuted by Inspector Tomlinson for exposing for sale Oranges infected with red scale. Seven cases of Lemons and four cases Oranges were seized and destroyed.

Counsel for Kotsiakos said the fruit had just been unpacked when seized. Defendant had been dealing satisfactorily with the grower for eight years. The grower had spent £200 in sprays, and the scale was probably dead. The grower had admitted he knew he broke the law in supplying the fruit, but understood the Department would be lenient knowing of his efforts to produce clean fruit.

The bench took the view that Kotsiakos was guilty in selling infected fruit, but in view of the circumstances would impose only a light fine — £1 with 11/- costs.

## Red Scale on Citrus

Liability of Wholesalers and Retailers

Severe Penalties in N.S.W.

RED SCALE ON CITRUS is a serious pest. Not only are growers forbidden to forward fruit for sale, but the liability extends to wholesalers and retailers also.

Shopkeepers and others selling or offering for sale citrus fruits affected with red scale are liable for heavy penalties.

Growers, of course, are equally liable if they sell or forward such fruit for sale or allow it to be removed from their premises. For any such offence a fine of £50 may be imposed.

Infested fruit is still coming on to the market in such large quantities that the Department of Agriculture's inspectors have been instructed to enforce the provisions of the Plant Diseases Act in this regard.

The matter was recently discussed by officers of the Department of Agriculture at a representative meeting of fruit agents and merchants, and the following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting:—"That those assembled, being representative of agents selling citrus fruits, are in full accord with the Government's endeavour to have red scale infection reduced to a practical minimum, and we hereby agree and pledge ourselves to conscientiously do all in our power to co-operate with officers of the Department of Agriculture in assisting towards that end."

## TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Citrus Fruit for Potatoes.

The Australian Trade Commissioner in N.Z. (Mr. Nesbitt) stated on his return to Wellington that he had been inquiring into the Orange situation to pave the way for negotiations between Australia and New Zealand before the end of the year. He said he was hopeful that the outcome would be greater freedom of importation by N.Z. of Australian citrus fruits in return for Australia accepting more New Zealand Potatoes. He had found that the general opinion in Australia was that New Zealand should have favored treatment.

## FRUIT WRAPS

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SPRING APPLICATION

This year don't risk the danger of an unbalanced fertiliser programme which usually results in vegetative trees of slender growth, and produces poor yields of low quality fruits.

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## ARE YOU

## GRUBBING ?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

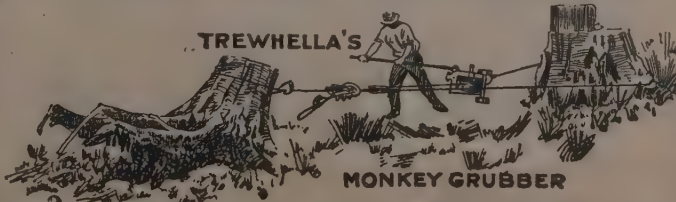
It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of arm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the length of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

H. H. HINDS,  
225 Clarence Street,  
Sydney.

A. G. WEBSTER  
& SONS,  
Hobart & Launceston.

TREWHELLA'S



MONKEY GRUBBER

A. ROBINSON,  
821 Ann St., Brisbane

Leading Stores and  
Merchants, South and  
West Australia.

TREWHELLA BROS. Pty. Ltd. Trentham, Vic.



# Dried Fruits Department

## 1935 QUOTAS

### Sales of Dried Fruits.

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board reports that 769 tons of Australian dried fruits were sold in Great Britain in the week ended July 25. The average price of 408 tons of sultanas was £38/19/6, and 352 tons of currants realised an average of £29/10/4 a ton. The demand and deliveries continue steady. Of shipments of 26,062 tons to Great Britain, 9,333 tons have been sold, compared with 27,192 tons shipped to the corresponding date of last year, of which 4,742 tons were sold.

Shipments to Canada total 12,413 tons, and orders received from New Zealand amount to 2,848 tons. Shipments to the three markets total 41,323 tons, and sales amount to 24,594 tons.

cult in the history of the industry for drying and packing the fruit. In the Mildura district, there are still 8,000 tons of vine fruits in the packing houses, and another 300 tons are also out on the growers' racks. Despite the many obstacles encountered, the packers have overcome them, and produced a pack which has left nothing to be desired in quality.

### VICTORIAN PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

The Joint Publicity Committee of the dried fruits industry, apart from carrying on its usual newspaper and broadcasting activities, has concentrated on a raisin bread campaign in Victoria. Great success has been achieved, particularly in the metropolitan area, and the production of this article has been considerably stimulated. Many window displays of dried fruits have been arranged, and an outstanding example of this was seen at R. G.

fruits and the dairying industries met recently in Melbourne. A committee, consisting of Messrs. H. D. Howie, Chairman Board of Management, A.D.F.A.; J. M. Balfour, Chairman Victorian Dried Fruits Board; G. A. W. Pope, Chairman South Australian Dried Fruits Board; and G. A. Try, Deputy Chairman of N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board (representing the dried fruits industry); and Messrs. P. Purcell, Queensland; A. McKenzie, Victoria; C. H. Fraser, N.S.W.; R. F. Dehle, Tasmania (representing the dairy products industry) was appointed. Finally, an executive committee, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Balfour, Chairman of Conference; E. J. Mulvany and A. McKenzie, was appointed to take whatever action might be necessary to conserve the interests of both industries.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mulvany have had an interview with the Acting Prime Minister on the sub-

Messrs. A. V. Lyon and E. S. Creaton also judged sections of the dried fruits exhibits.

### The Awards.

The following are the principal awards made:—Dried Fruits Board Cup, for 28lb. box sultanas, any process, Mrs. L. M. Davey, 96 pts., 1; W. H. Missen, 85 pts., 2; J. McManus, 84 pts., 3. Dried Fruits Board Cup, for 28lb. box currants, any process.—A. Smith, 1; W. H. Missen, 2; J. Burns, 3. Dried Fruits Board Cup, for 28lbs. lexias, S. H. E. Clarke, 1; S. H. Howard, 2; R. Pearce, 3.

Trays, each 7lbs.—Apricots: E. Middleton, 1; C. K. Stevens, 2; Peaches: H. Sheppard, 1; J. Davis, 2. Pears: H. F. Midgley, 1; "Fairholme," 2. Prunes: C. K. Campbell, 1; G. A. Campbell, 2. Nectarines: J. Davis, 1. Figs: E. Roberts, 1.

### DRIED FRUITS IN U.S.A.

Raisin varieties of Grapes in U.S.A. for 1935 are officially reported to be 80 per cent. of a full crop, as compared with 76 per cent. in 1934, 72 per cent. in 1933, 80 per cent. in 1932, and 77 per cent. in 1931.



HARVESTING  
SULTANA  
GRAPES.

### QUOTAS.

The pack estimates for the 1935 season having been received. The Victorian Dried Fruits Board announces that the Minister for Agriculture has determined the following quotas as the maximum proportions of dried fruits which may be sold within Victoria for the 1935 season:—Currants, 15 per cent.; Sultanas, 12½ per cent.; Lexias, 60 per cent.; Dried Prunes, 40 per cent.; Dried Peaches, 60 per cent.; Dried Apricots, 50 per cent.; Dried Nectarines, 50 per cent.; Dried Pears, 60 per cent.

### SEASONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Owing to seasonal conditions, this year has been one of the most diffi-

Wilson's shop, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. A large quantity of new advertising material has been purchased by the committee, amongst this being an informative poster for use in schools.

### CONTROL LEGISLATION.

The whole of the dried fruits industry is concerned at the possibility of the Privy Council giving a decision adverse to the present system of control. If this happens, the only solution which can save the interests of the growers is an amendment to Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution. To examine the possibilities of the whole position, representatives of the dried

fruit, and it is anticipated that an announcement of the Federal Government's intentions will shortly be made by Dr. Page.

Nyah: Mr. F. L. McQuie, manager of the Henty Packing Shed at Nyah, when recently in Melbourne, inspected the new pure fruit drink processing equipment at W. Melbourne.

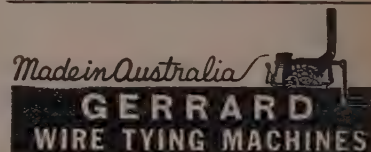
Mr. McQuie states that at their Nyah Packing Shed, the principal lines handled are dried fruits: Sultanas, Currants and Lexias, also Oranges and Lemons. About 1,000 tons of dried fruits and 10,000 cases of citrus are handled annually. The dried fruits are handled as part of the organisation of the A.D.F.A.

## Mildura Annual Show

### Good Dried Fruit Display.

The Seventh Annual Show of the Mildura Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held on July 19-20, and record entries were seen in nearly every section. For the first time since the inception of the competition for Mildura district sultanas, a woman grower carried off the honors. Mrs. L. M. Davey was awarded 96 points for an exhibit admitted to be equal to anything shown in recent years.

Mr. T. A. Stevenson, who judged the sultana section, reported Mrs. Davey's entry as nicely uniform and of good body. On the whole, the sultanas exhibited this year were not, in his opinion, up to the usual standard. There was, however, an evident improvement in the lexias.



### STAND THE TEST FOR

## SPEED OF OPERATION

### AND DEPENDABLE GERRARD SERVICE

GERRARD WIRE TYING MACHINES CO.  
Pty. Ltd.

119-125 Hawke St., West Melb., C.A.  
SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.



## FRUIT GROWERS

Protect  
Your Crops  
from the  
devastating  
BIRDS

Dangling  
Glitterer



Seedling Beds will now mature in safety, and the result of your good hard work will soon appear through the ground in substantial growth, whereas with the old methods the birds would soon uproot the seeds.

Crown Crystal Glass Co. Ltd.

# MELBOURNE ROYAL SHOW

19th to 28th September, 1935

Fruitgrowers: Exhibit Your Produce at this Show—the finest advertising medium in Victoria for the Fruit Industry.

LIBERAL PRIZE MONEY OFFERED FOR ALL VARIETIES OF FRUIT

Entries Close Saturday, 17th August.

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST.

LOUIS MONOD, Secretary, R.A.S. of Vic.  
422 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.



# Our Junior Section

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS,— You see I'm quite polite in putting the girls first. That reminds me of a story of Bob and Jane, who were in an orchard nicking Apples, when the owner's dog came along and barked furiously under the tree where the girl and boy were perched. Jane said: "Bob you go down and when the dog chases you I will run the other way." "Oh no," said Bob, "Ladies first."

Well, girls and boys, you've got a new Uncle, and he's going to meet you on this page every month. So here I am—Uncle Joe—at the request of the Editor, and we're going to be good friends.

A 5/- Prize.

I want a "pet" name for my girl and boy pals—you see I can't just say "Dear Girls and Boys" each month. What would you like to be called? I'll give a prize of 5/- to whoever sends in the best suggestion before August 25. I can't call you "Sunbeams," 'cause that name is being used by another paper. But I'll give you some other suggestions. How about "Smilers," or "Pals" or "Blossoms" or "Chirpers"? You can

September. Your essays should be at the "Fruit World" office by September 15.

Now, Here's Another Idea.

Any girl or boy can join our Birthday Club just by writing into Uncle Joe, giving age and date of Birthday. And then as your birthday comes round, I'll send every one a packet of seed for the garden.

There is no charge of any kind. I want to make friends with all the girls and boys on orchards throughout Australia and New Zealand. In fact, readers in South Africa, U.S.A., Canada, England, and elsewhere are equally welcome to join our Birthday Club.

The Editor tells me there are readers of the "Fruit World" in Russia, but if any Russian children want to join up they must get their letters put into English, 'cause I can't read Russian yet, though I hope to some day.

Now youngsters, when writing, please tell me something about your district, the fruits you grow, — about your home or school. Anything about your hobbies or your pets, and I'll pop your letters on our page.



Harcourt North Packing Class with some of their trophies and packing. Mr. Burgess, Head Teacher on left. Mr. W. Harris (Dept. of Ag.) on right

select any of the pet names in this article or you can think out others. Just send in the name you like best and whoever sends in the approved name will get a prize.

## More Prizes, By Jingo!

When the grown-ups talk about improvements needed in the fruit industry. I always tell them that people should eat more fruit.

If the people of Australia ate only one Apple per day there would not be enough to go round, and of course none for export.

Well, why should people eat an Apple a day,—or an Orange, or a Banana every day?

Three prizes of 5/- each are offered for the best short essay giving reasons for eating more Apples, Oranges and Bananas. Tell your story in not more than 300 words. You can state the health and food values of the fruits mentioned, and you can quote medical and other authorities.

So as to give distant readers a chance, this competition will close in

PRIZE OF £2/2/- OFFERED. For Essay on Improved Apple Marketing.

Entries Close on August 17.

In the Victorian School Paper, the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. has an article on the Apple industry and its economic value to this country. Among other things it is stated that to combat present unsatisfactory marketing conditions, the industry has created the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd., which combines the interests of growers, wholesalers and retailers. While it is a non-trading organisation, it seeks, through existing channels of trade, to promote sales of fruit according to grade.

A £2/2/- Prize.

In the schedule of the Royal Agricultural Show a prize of £2/2/- is offered for the best essay on the Apple industry and the possibility of its improvement by organised marketing as designed by the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Entries close August 17. Entry forms with particulars and data are available from G. H. Anderson, Box 7, Bacchus Marsh. You are invited to compete.

# BEEKEEPING

## COMPETITIONS FOR APPLE PACKING.

Handsome Prizes at Melbourne Royal Show.

FOR SOME YEARS the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd. has provided shields as trophies for apple packing competitions at five country shows, amongst the members of the School Fruit Packing Classes conducted by officers of the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

Only those children still attending school have been eligible to compete in these competitions, and we have felt that encouragement should be given to the boys and girls, who, leaving school, still retain their interest in good packing.

Following this up, the Gerrard Company has agreed to provide a shield for competition among members of Associated Young Farmers' Clubs, and cash prizes for the best individual packers. Competitions will commence at the 1935 Melbourne Royal Show, and we publish herewith an extract from the Show Schedule setting out the conditions of the competition.

Provided competitions between several Clubs can be arranged at country shows in the fruit districts, the Gerrard Co. is prepared to provide a trophy and prizes for some country show societies.

### Details of Competitions.

1. Competitors to be under eighteen years of age, and to be members of Young Farmers' Clubs, affiliated with the Victorian Young Farmers' Clubs' Association.

2. Competitors to grade, wrap and pack one case of apples; case to be Standard (Canadian type); apples to be either 2½ inches, 2½ inches or 2½ inches in diameter.

3. Competitors must pack the apples in the presence of a duly appointed representative of an affiliated Young Farmers' Club. The lids must be securely nailed on all cases.

4. The exhibits from each Club will be grouped and judged as a whole, and the shield awarded to the Club whose members pack the best exhibits. The shield will be competed for annually until won on three occasions, not necessarily in succession, by the same Club. Each year's winner will be entitled to hold the shield until just prior to the show next ensuing.

5. The Judging of the exhibits will be in accordance with the following scale of points:—

Height of fruit at ends of case	20
Bulge	20
General Appearance, Compactness, Alignment	20
Wrapping	20
Sizing and Grading	20

Total 100

Occasional Inspections Necessary in Winter Time.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS not a great deal of need at this period of the year for opening up the hives, it pays to have a look around the apiaries now and again to make sure that all is well, writes the Senior Apiary Inspector in the current issue of the N.S.W. Agricultural Gazette. "Many apiaries are not securely fenced in, and stock may move some of the covers or hive bodies, or mice may be found to be getting into some of the hives, causing damage to the brood combs, necessitating the contraction of the depth of the entrance to about ½ in.

### Keep the Apiary Sites Dry.

There is often some little improvement to be effected, such as drainage, to secure dry conditions for the better health of the bees and for preservation of the hive material. Insufficient thought is generally given to the matter of drainage, yet a few hours' work will often do a lot of good. Where wooden or brick hivestands are used, it is a wise precaution to place a piece of damp-course material between them and the bottom board of the hive; it prevents timber rot at the point of contact to a large extent, and minimises white ant infestation.

### The Prospects of the Flora.

The White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) in some parts of the Central Tablelands is now heavily budded for winter flowering, but it is mostly on the hilly country in the cooler climates where it cannot be expected that much surplus will be gained.

There is a medium promise of buds for the coming season's flowering on gum trees and stringybarks, along with a rather poor, scattered show on the Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*). Most of the honey to be produced will be much below the standard of the past season's crop. This poorer prospect could be expected, following the prolific yield of last season, in which many beekeepers of the inland districts secured an average of from four to six 60-lb. tins per hive.

6. Only one entry will be received from any competitor. Each entry must be endorsed by the Club representative, certifying that the case was packed in accordance with the conditions. Entry fee, 1/- each entry.

Special prizes of £3, £2 and £1. donated by the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd., will be awarded annually to the individual competitors who pack the three best exhibits in the above class, until the shield has been won outright.



By planting fruit trees now they can be trained in espalier or cordon style as in this picture. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Apricots are quite suitable. Plant against a fence or be prepared to erect a trellis on which to train the arms. Further hints will be published next month.



# Motor Cars, Trucks, Tractors

## Wide Tappet Clearances.

There is so much diversity in the recommendations of various manufacturers as to the valve tappet clearances which should be used with their makes of car that old rules-of-thumb and hit-and-miss tappet setting are no longer excusable.

Every amateur mechanic is aware that if the gap is too close the valve may "ride" when the engine is hot, and then not only will there be a loss of power, but the blast of hot, burning gases will soon attack the valve, which has not seated fully. Conversely, if the tappet gap is too wide the valve will not get its full lift, and power output will be effected. Attention is directed to the fact that with not a few of the later high efficiency engines, the gap pre-

scribed by the manufacturers is, according to earlier rules, excessive, but is determined on the basis that when the engine reaches its normal working temperature the clearance will be accurate.

Well-meaning garagemen sometimes overlook this matter, and so make too narrow a setting, and it is therefore always best when leaving the car for overhaul to hand over the instruction book, and ask that this and similar adjustments should be made in accordance with any special directions contained in the directions concerned.

## DON'T CROUCH.

Driving a car has been diagnosed as a frequent cause of indigestion. Motorists consulting their doctors

about stomach pains are surprised to hear this advice: "Put the driving seat further back, and sit more upright." "Crouch driving," which many driving seats in small cars encourage, throws the weight of the body on to the stomach and liver, and causes physical distress.

## HOW MANY MILES TO THE GALLON?

Everyone who runs a motor car is keen to get a good petrol consumption, and is delighted if he can improve it from 20 to 22 miles to the gallon, and at the same time maintain that ease of starting and acceleration which makes motoring pleasant.

It is always possible, of course, to screw down the carburettor until the mixture is very weak, but by doing this the consumption is improved at the expense of other qualities of running, unless the mixture is over-rich to start with.

The Shell Company advises that the main points to be considered in trying to improve the consumption of a car are:—

1. The spark plugs are clean, and the spark gaps are set at the figure recommended by the maker; also that the spark plug is a suitable one for that particular car.
2. The make and break is in perfect working order.
3. The valves are properly ground in, and the tappet clearance is that laid down by the engine maker.
4. There is no obstruction in the intake manifold, which will prevent a full charge reaching each cylinder as required.
5. The spark occurs at the right moment; that is, that the ignition is correctly advanced.
6. The carburettor is set correctly.
7. The lubricating oil used in the engine is the correct grade. If a heavy oil is used, more friction occurs, and the engine tends to lose efficiency.

Other points, quite apart from the engine itself, have a definite effect on consumption. Very often all the points suggested above have been carefully attended to, but consumption is not what it should be. It will then be necessary to consider whether the wheel bearings are free and the wheels rotating freely, and to make certain that the brake when in the "off" position is actually off, and other minor points which affect the efficiency of the rotating parts in any way.

## FAULTS IN INSULATION MAY REDUCE POWER.

Faulty ignition is the most productive cause of engine failure, statistics showing that it accounts for approximately 25 per cent. of involuntary stops.

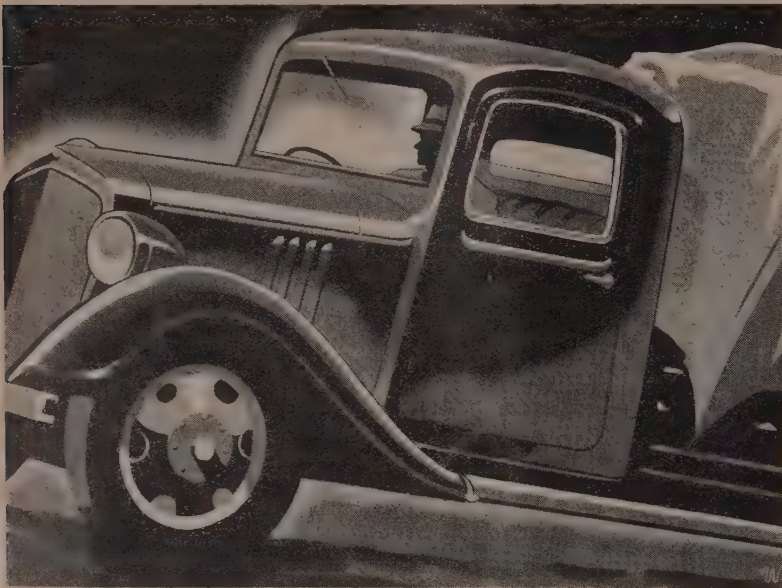
A car, however, may have defective ignition and still continue to function. This aspect of ignition troubles is summarised in a technical statement issued by Riordan Motors, automotive engineers, of South Melbourne. The firm draws attention to the fact that after long service the insulation of spark plugs and cables becomes impaired, and no longer able to withstand high voltage without leakage of current. The partial breaking down of the insulation is a gradual process, and is evidenced in a falling-off of engine power and an increase of petrol consumption due to unburned gases passing out through the exhaust. The advent of the high compression engine has made apparent the necessity for ignition cables being maintained in electrically efficient condition. With the petrol mixture compressed to a higher pressure there is greater electrical resistance to the spark plug bridging the gap at the spark plug. In consequence, it is necessary for voltages to be much higher than formerly, and the insulation of the cables is subjected to increased electrical stress. When, through heat, abrasion, moisture, oil and the phenomena known as corona, the insulation becomes porous and cracks, the current carried in the conductor in the centre of the cable leaks to the "earthed" portion of the engine rather than be directed in full "strength" to the spark plug gap.

The statement adds that it is becoming an increasingly common practice for motorists to have the entire electrical system of their cars periodically examined. Thus are many annoying troubles with ignition, lighting and starting nipped in the bud.

## CLEANING WIRE WHEELS.

Multi-spoke wire wheels have many excellent qualities, and are said to be very efficient because of the manner in which they help to cushion road shocks, but it could never be claimed for them that they are easy to clean. In fact, they need more cleaning than steel or wood artillery types to prevent rusting of the spoke threads.

A very useful accessory of the car cleaning kit is a cheap, coarse and flat paint brush, which should be three or four inches in width. With it and a bucket of water the spokes can soon be freed of all mud as the bristles penetrate to all the crevices, but are not harsh enough to harm the paint work. It is best to use warm and slightly soapy water for the job. Radiator grilles and honeycombs can also be dealt with in a similar manner, and if plated grille or stone guard has become tarnished, its appearance can be quickly revived if the brush is dipped in petrol before it is applied.



## CHOOSE A CHEVROLET Utility or Truck

... because of its **SIX CYLINDERS**

**CAST IRON PISTONS  
LOW REVVING  
ENGINE**

These three features mean greater operating economy, greater freedom from repairs, greater dependability. They're TRUCK features proved in many millions of miles to be important if a truck is to "Stand the gaff." Chevrolet Utilities as well as Chevrolet Trucks incorporate all three and that's one reason why Chevrolet leads the world in sales. Whether your requirements are for light haulage or for heavy duty work you will find among the complete range of Chevrolet Utilities and Trucks a model to suit your requirements exactly.

Whether your requirements are for light haulage or for heavy duty work you will find among the complete range of Chevrolet Utilities and Trucks a model to suit your requirements exactly.

**Chassis Prices from £200** \*\*Plus Sales Tax



Utility Wellsides Delivery with roadster front. £240 . . . plus Sales Tax.



Utility Open Delivery with coupe front. £275 . . . plus Sales Tax.

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MOTORS** Pty. Ltd.

114 Franklin St., Melb., C.1.

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FOR BETTER USED CARS AND TRUCKS AT LOWER PRICES.

This House absolutely GUARANTEES every Car and Truck to be in excellent running order. Prices are extremely low, and represent the highest value obtainable. Easy terms to suit YOUR convenience will be arranged with pleasure. If you want a good reliable Used Car or Truck see M.V. Point Motors First.

THEY STAND BEHIND THE CARS AND TRUCKS THEY SELL.

374 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

Phone: F 4104.  
(2 lines).

Opposite  
s'Beckett Street.



# THE MARKET GROWER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MARKET GARDENERS AND FRUITGROWERS' SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.  
President: E. A. Le Page. Vice President: Cr. A. Bunny. Committee: G. Ryan, C. James, C. Baker, L. Lawrence, J. Hawkes, J. Stocks. Arbitration Committee: H. V. Barnett, W. Simmonds, E. A. Le Page, H. Besant, W. D. Barnett.  
Secretary: Cr. C. C. A. George, Highett Road, Moorabbin, Vic.

ALSO OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE KOONDROOK & BARHAM TOMATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH BEANS.

### Variety and Fertilizer Trials. "Surprise" Variety doing well in Victoria.

FOR SOME TIME PAST experiments with beans have been conducted by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, and an interesting report has now been made available.

The experiments have been conducted on the farm of Mr. H. Rowe, Kalimna West. In previous years it had been found that areas treated with 1 cwt. super. per acre gave a much greater yield of beans than unfertilised areas, and that the maximum yield was obtained from a combination of phosphatic and nitrogenous manure.

Previous fertiliser tests had been restricted to the use of sulphate of ammonia as the nitrogenous dressing, but last year castor-meal, dried blood, and sodium nitrate were included in the trials. Weather conditions, which were characterised by rains, wind and hail storms, were not conducive to high yields, and tended to mask the differences due to fertiliser treatment.

#### Useful Varieties.

The varieties, Pale Dun, Brown

Beauty, Surprise, and a selection of Canadian Wonder, were planted on August 16, 1934, each plot being separated from its neighbour by a single row of rye, planted about the middle of June. These rows of rye were designed to afford protection from the wind and thus lessen the degree of cross-infection from diseased plants.

The beans so sheltered appeared to be much healthier than others.

The Canadian Wonder selection exhibited considerable disease resistance, both at Kalimna West and when sown, later, on the Orbost flats.

The actual yields were:—Surprise, 3,737 lb. green beans an acre; Canadian Wonder selection, 3,425 lb.; Pale Dun, 3,412 lb.; Brown Beauty, 2,700 lb.

In the fertiliser trials, the heaviest return was obtained from plots dressed with 1 cwt. of super. and 300 lb. of dried blood an acre. As this was the first season in which this combination had been used, it is too early to make definite pronouncements concerning its value.

Results in Section 1 (planted on August 28 with one bushel an acre of Pale Dun beans):—

Treatment.	Yield in lb. of Green Beans Per Acre.	Increase or Decrease Over Super 1cwt./Acre.
Super 1 cwt. ....	3,687	....
Super 2 cwt. ....	3,737	+ 50
Super 3 cwt. ....	3,825	+138
Super 1 + ammonia sulph. ½ cwt. ....	3,975	+288
Super 2 + ammonia sulph. 1 cwt. ....	3,825	+138
Super 3 + ammonia sulph. 1 cwt. ....	3,643	— 44
Super 1 + sod. nitr. 75 lb. ....	3,665	— 32
Super 2 + sod. nitr. 150 lb. ....	3,725	+ 38
Super 1 + ammonia sulph. ½ cwt. + potas. sulph. ½ cwt.	3,725	+ 38

Results for Section 2 (planted on August 30 with one bushel of Staley's Star beans):—

Treatment.	Yield in lb. of Green Beans Per Acre.	Increase or Decrease Over Super 1cwt./Acre.
Super 1 cwt. ....	3,437	....
Super 1 + ammonia sulph. 1 cwt. ....	4,487	+1,050
Super 1 + sod. nitr. 150 lb. ....	4,312	+ 875
Super 1 + castor meal 450 lb. ....	4,175	+ 638
Super 1 + dried blood 300 lb. ....	5,250	+1,813

Thanks are expressed by the Department to Miss Martin, of Bairnsdale, and to Messrs. Fisher Bros., Orbost, for supplying bean seeds for the tests.

## TOMATO AND CELERY.

### Varieties for the "Off" Season. Experiments in Victoria.

Experiments conducted by Mr. F. G. Ayres and his sons at Picnic Point, Bairnsdale, Victoria, with the object of cultivating a variety of tomato and celery which will be ready for marketing when supplies for Victoria have to be drawn from other States have met with a fair amount of success, and Mr. Ayres expects to have a good crop of tomatoes ready for picking early in August.

Interesting results have been achieved with the celery experiments. The seed is raised in an electrically heated seed bed, the soil being sterilised in a chemically treated bed. Blanching is achieved by encasing the rows in galvanised iron, 12 inches deep, fitted in wooden frames. The celery is washed by a powerful water spray after cutting, and carefully graded for the market.

Four extensive glasshouses, each capable of holding 900 plants, have been built for the tomatoes. As there are no really drastic changes in climatic conditions at Bairnsdale, the maintenance of an even temperature has not been as difficult as was expected. The temperature is raised during cold periods by the use of fire buckets, charcoal with briquettes as the base, being the fuel used.

The capital outlay involved in these experiments has been fairly heavy, but Mr. Ayres is confident regarding the future of the enterprise.

## TASMANIAN POTATOES.

In the week ended June 20, Tasmania shipped less than 10,000 bags to Sydney, with the result that there was a sharp rise in values. The local market was erratic, and moved up to £14.

Potato planting for the Bismarck crop has been interrupted by the wet weather. The seeding will be the lightest for years. There is a shortage of seed potatoes, and growers are planting mixed varieties.



## ORCHARDING for PROFIT

The English Fordson Tractor, with increased power, great sturdiness and exceptional reliability, is the ideal unit for every job connected with orcharding. It saves time and money on grubbing, ploughing, rolling, harrowing, spraying, dam excavating, pumping, timber cutting, hauling to packing shed or market.

The English Fordson Tractor is entirely built in England for Australian conditions. To Fordson engineering and production resources have been added the quality of finest English materials and skilful English workmanship.

Many outstanding features are incorporated in the design of this efficient power unit.

### PRICE REDUCTION!

Record-breaking sales throughout Australia have effected further economies in the cost of manufacture of the English Fordson Tractor. These savings are now handed back to Tractor users by means of an immediate price reduction. Ask your local Ford dealer for further particulars. He will explain also the easy Fordson Purchase Plan.

For the Orchard . . . FORDSON is available fitted with Low Pressure Pneumatic Tyres or Standard Steel Wheels with Malcolm Moore Spuds

The English  
**Fordson** Tractor  
MALCOLM MOORE Ltd.

Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, Vic. (2 minutes from North Port Station). Phone: M1178 (3-lines).

DISTRIBUTORS FOR VICTORIA, RIVERINA AND TASMANIA



## GLASSHOUSE TOMATOES.

## Experiment with Gas Radiators.

TO IMPROVE the production of tomatoes in glasshouses in N.S.W., a glasshouse has been fitted with gas radiators. It is said this system removes more humidity than is done by the hot water system, thus reducing liability to fungus infection.

The radiators are controlled to maintain a temperature of 85 degrees on a sunny day, and usually 60 degrees throughout the night. The consumption of gas is stated to be 1000 feet for a night, and the variation in temperature is only about 3½ degrees to 4 degrees, which is considered to be much lower than when fuel for heating is used. Electrically-driven fans keep the warm air in motion.

## TOMATO CULTURE.

## Activity of N.S.W. Growers.

During the past season 136,160 half bushel cases of tomatoes were despatched by train alone to the markets in Sydney and Melbourne from the Central North Coast area of N.S.W., which embraces the districts of Coff's Harbour, Bellinger River and the Valla and Nambucca areas down to Eungai. This figure shows an increase of 28,000 half bushel cases, as compared with the quantity despatched last season.

The growers' local organisation, namely the Central North Coast Tomato, Fruit and Vegetable Society, intends to explore the possibilities of the Southern Victorian markets, and has urged growers to specialise in a good pack, as the fruit will come into competition with the S.A. product.

From the July plantings tomatoes are expected to be on the market in November.



## "Plane" Brand Dusts

"Beauty" (Knapsack) Dusters

"Superior" (Rotary) Dusters

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

**N. N. McLEAN Pty. Ltd.**  
MELBOURNE

## TOMATO SEED

## Bendigo Smooth Red

Grown Under Government Supervision.

This mid-season variety, growing to a medium height, has easily proved to be the heaviest cropping variety grown.

It is very meaty, has few seeds, good color and flavor, and it is more immune from splitting than any other smooth skin variety.

Tested for the last four years under Government supervision against 15 other smooth skin varieties, it has proved to be immeasurably superior in every way.

We can guarantee the seed to be absolutely true, and feel sure it will prove most satisfactory for your requirements.

6d. and 1/- packet, 4/- ounce.  
12/6 1 lb.; 45/- lb.

Our 1935 Catalogue Post Free on Request.

**LAW, SOMNER Pty. Ltd.**

Seedsmen & Nurserymen since 1850

21-23 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

## W.A. EXPORTS CAULIFLOWERS.

According to a report in a recent issue of the "Primary Producer" (W.A.), the visit of the president of the Growers' Marketing Section of the Primary Producers' Association to Malaya last Christmas has resulted in orders being received in W.A. for Australian vegetables and fruit to be shipped to the East.

Cauliflowers are sent in huge crates. The method of packing is interesting. Each cauliflower is stripped of leaves, wrapped in paper, tied at the stem, and packed with the discarded leaves as filling, which also assists in keeping the vegetables fresh. Whilst it is a rather expensive expedient (freight and charges totalling 1/3 per cauliflower), they arrive fresh and bring good prices in the near eastern countries.

It is proposed to extend this trade to other varieties of vegetables in season, and a substantial trade connection is anticipated.

## QUEENSLAND TOMATOES IN MELBOURNE.

Substantial quantities of tomatoes are now on the Melbourne market from Queensland—both from the Bowen and Redland Bay districts.

As green tomatoes are included in cases with the riper ones, it is necessary for each case to be repacked. Good repacked tomatoes of medium size are selling from 8/- to 9/- per half-case.

It is evident some research work is needed re tomato culture and transport, as in the ripening of the green tomatoes considerable waste develops. No disease is visible while the tomatoes remain green.

## MAKING THE CABBAGES HEART.

When cabbage leaves develop very loosely and the plants do not seem to be "hearting" as one would wish, here is a good plan to follow. Cut a number of wooden pegs 4 or 5 inches long and pointed at one end. With a pocket knife, bore a hole in the stem of the cabbage and push the peg into the opening, driving it in firmly. Cabbages treated in this way will quickly start to make good hearts; the pegs hinder the flow of sap a little, and this reduces the tendency to make a lot of open leafage.

## STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Attention to Strawberry beds is necessary now. Remove dried-up leaves and thin out crowns that are too packed.

Weed growth that cannot be turned under with the fork should be removed from the bed.

Apply a dressing of blood and bone at the rate of 11 cwt. to the acre, or an adequate dressing of fowlyard or stable manure. Spread the manure evenly between the rows and then dig in with a fork or hoe. Cultivate between the rows until mulched for the coming crop.

## RIDLEY &amp; HOULDING

Covent Garden Market, LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears, Etc.

Our record of over 30 years' standing in the handling of Australian fruit, with satisfactory results, is a recommendation for growers to ship their fruit to our house.

## REPRESENTATIVES—

International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; Pitts & Lehman, 129 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

## The HOME CIRCLE

## Science, Philosophy, Life.

## The Blossoms of Spring.

All of those brown gaunt branches  
That were bare to Winter's spleen,  
Are suddenly gay and lovely  
Draped in the golden green  
Of wee new leaves—unfolding—  
That dance in the Springtime breeze,  
Making a swift, soft music  
Like hands on an organ's keys,  
Then overnight by some magic  
Across that darkening green  
Comes a drift of lovely blossoms  
Of delicate tint and sheen.  
But beneath all that fragile beauty,  
Traced like an etching rare,  
Are the gaunt, dull boughs—life giving—  
Holding their burden fair!

— E. M. Evans, in "Pacific Rural Press."

## FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

## A Few Don'ts. After an Accident.

Don't let the patient sit up after an accident.

Lay the patient flat, so as to slow the action of the heart.

Don't let a bleeding limb hang over the side.

If possible, raise higher than the heart the part that is bleeding, so as to lower the pressure of the blood.  
Don't disturb blood clots.

Blood clots are Nature's protection to stop bleeding.

Don't fail to watch color of patient's face.

If face is red, raise the head slightly.

If face is pale, keep head low.

If lips are blue, patient is suffocating.

Take out false teeth and see that tongue has not fallen back.  
Loosen the clothing.

Don't fail to keep patient warm.

Keep up the temperature of the body by blankets, hot water bottles and friction. For friction, rub on bare skin towards the body.

Stimulate except in haemorrhage.

Let patient sleep, except in opium, morphine or chloral poisoning.

Don't allow a crowd to collect about patient.

Curiosity or even willingness of many persons to help excites the patient and keeps away the air.

## GREAT THOUGHTS.

Men are born to be serviceable to one another: therefore either reform the world or bear with it.

Let your soul receive God as your blood does the air. This correspondence is very practicable, for there is an omnipresent spirit which lies open to your mind, as the air you breathe does to the lungs. But you must remember to be disposed and to draw it.

A man of integrity and good nature can never be concealed, for his character is wrought into his countenance.—Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161.

:: :: ::

Heaven is not a place, it is a condition of mind. Heaven means harmony. The law of nature is harmony. Heaven (or harmony) is not far away: it is here now. Jesus said: "Not lo here! or lo there! for the Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

:: :: ::

"Faith, hope, love, these three—and the greatest of these is love." — St. Paul.

Every individual has a place to fill in the world, and is important in some respects, whether he chooses to be or not.—Hawthorne.

:: :: ::

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.—Emerson.

:: :: ::

There is just one man who is actually in position to improve your business. You look him right in the eye every time you shave.

:: :: ::

The gift of God to this enlightened age is the knowledge of the oneness of mankind and of the fundamental oneness of religion. — Abdul Baha.

:: :: ::

Truth is one—men call it in various ways—Upanishod.

"

Kitchen utensils used for starchy foods can be cleaned more easily if washed in cold water.

:: :: ::

Jellied Apples are wholesome for children. Boil small Apples whole and set in cups with colored jelly, using the Apple syrup.

## Ship Your Oranges, Lemons, Grapes to New Zealand



All consignments for this market will have careful attention and realise highest prices if sent to

**The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Limited, Dunedin**

PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF EVERY CONSIGNMENT.

Cheques posted promptly.

Drop us a Line or Cable: "Peachbloom," Dunedin.

## SUPPORT CO-OPERATION

By Consigning your FRUIT to the

**Producers' Distributing Society Ltd.**

(Late Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd.)

Agents for

"BLACK LEAF 40"

and

All Orchard Requirements.

MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
NEWCASTLE DEVONPORT



# MARKET NEWS and PRICES

## N.S.W. CHAMBER OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRIES

### Organisation Successfully Launched

FOLLOWING UPON the reference in our July issue, and as a result of a series of meetings which have been held during the past few months, the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries has been established. The new organisation will follow on, and further develop the good work carried out by the Fruit and Vegetable Agents and Merchants' Association, which, with its predecessors, functioned, more or less, along domestic lines in the interests of members. Such associations were mainly concerned with purely trade discussions; meeting contingencies as they arose, but not able to achieve the full measure of progress on behalf of its members, or the community, either from an ethical or from a purely material point of view.

The recently constituted Chamber contemplates a considerable extension of the functions previously performed on behalf of members and the fruit and vegetable industries generally.

Its objects include, inter alia: To provide means for concerted action in all matters affecting the production and distribution of fruit, vegetable and orchard, garden and farm products. To prevent abuses, and to further develop and stabilise such policies as will ensure the fullest practical, commercial and scientific growth. The collection of statistics and data relevant to every phase of production and marketing. The encouragement of co-operation with growers' organisations and other bodies concerned in the industries, in an endeavor to promote satisfactory relationships, and protect the interests of all concerned.



Executive Officers of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries.  
Back row: C. W. B. Gurnett, Gen. Secretary; P. S. Macdermott, Hon. Treasurer.  
Front row: R. Walker, Vice Pres.; L. J. Jenkins, Pres.; W. Musgrove, Vice Pres.

isfactory relationships, and protect the interests of all concerned.

To encourage the production and marketing of products best suited to

the industries, and the public, and to collaborate with growers and packers with a view to improved methods relative to packing and grading, handling and distribution of fresh fruit and vegetables, and to promote the economic utilisation of surplus fruit, etc.

On behalf of its members and the industries generally, the organisation will also interest itself vitally in matters of transport and storage, and proposes to establish machinery for

bulk or co-operative purchasing. Provision is also made for the disciplining of those members who depart from the spirit and intention of the ethical principles laid down in the establishment rules and regulations

The attendance at the preliminary meetings called to affirm the aims and objects of the movement, and at the establishment meeting, indicated support of a most representative character, reflected in the calibre of those who have been admitted to Foundation Membership.

The first Council will consist of Messrs. L. J. Jenkins (president); Walter Musgrove (senior vice-president); Russell Walker (junior vice-president); P. S. Macdermott (hon. treasurer); F. Chilton, E. Cocke, A. J. Cooper, C. Denning, C. C. Greentree, S. H. Pogson, P. Rutledge, E. S. Terrey, A. C. Ward, A. Weywark, H. Woodward, with Messrs. F. Sawyer, and Alfred Hing co-opted Councillors representing the Banana Section, and Mr. C. W. B. Gurnett as general secretary.

Temporary offices are located in the City Fruit Markets, pending transfer to premises which have been secured, and are now undergoing alteration.

Perhaps one of the most valuable first steps is the

creation of Sectional Committees, which will function on behalf of the respective interests, and will prove a most valuable adjunct to the directional work of the Council. Some of these Committees are already in being, while others are in process of formation.

With its dual objective the protection of the interests of members, and co-operation with all those factors concerned with the production and marketing of fruit, vegetables and allied products, the Chamber begins its "job of work," aware of the vastness of the field and confident of successful achievement, with ultimate benefit to the community.

## F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

### FRUIT COMMISSION AGENT

Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act

Highest Market Prices

Prompt Returns

Reliable Advice

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables,  
"CHILTONS"

References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney  
and Growers throughout Australia

## CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

FOR A REAL SALES SERVICE Under the Personal Supervision of the Directors  
CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO

## Minear, Munday & Miller Limited

Fruit Brokers & Commission Salesmen

Covent Garden, London.

Sole Selling Agents in London for the South Australian Government for Fresh Fruits.

An All the Year Round Clientele for Apples, Pears, and Oranges. Sales by Private Treaty or Auction as desired.

N.S.W. Representatives.—Macdermott & Sheedy, Municipal Fruit Markets, Sydney.

West Aust. Representative.—A. Hicks, 18 William Street, Perth.

Victorian Representatives.—Messrs Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd., 561 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd., Long Acre, London.

Cable Address:—"ORLEMFRUIT," London.

## Promote Vigor

## Increase Yield

## Improve Quality

— BY —

GIVING YOUR TREES A SPRING DRESSING

— OF —

## Granulated Chilean Nitrate of Soda

### The Ideal Nitrogenous Fertiliser

Granulated Chilean Nitrate of Soda is cheap, easy to handle and is readily distributed. It supplies nitrogen in the exact form required for plant nutrition and is quick and sure in its action. It has a guaranteed purity of 98.99% and contains 16% nitrate nitrogen.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR  
Granulated Chilean Nitrate of Soda

CONSULT YOUR MERCHANT NOW.

Ask for a Sample and Price.

Address Enquiries—

Chilean Nitrate of Soda Agricultural Service  
44 MARGARET STREET — Box 2037L, G.P.O. — SYDNEY





## FIRMS IN THE FRUIT TRADE

I.F.M. CO., Melbourne.

NO. 1 OF SERIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL FRUIT & Mercantile Co. commenced business in the year 1918 at Flinders-lane, later moving—with the other occupants of the Western Market—to the new Wholesale Markets, Franklin-street, City. The firm (generally known as the I.F.M. Co.) is a partnership consisting of A. S. M. Harrison and Cecil Snider.

The former—originally on the staff of the National Bank of Australasia—joined the first co-operative movement—known as the Victorian Fruit-growers & Producers' Co-operative Assn. Ltd.—as a junior. This association, experiencing many vicissitudes, eventually ceased its chequered career, and Mr. Harrison, with the remnants of the co-operative movement, was taken over by Mr. W. H. Blackham, of King-street, who added the fruit department to his established business of "farm produce agents."

From here Mr. Harrison later commenced the first operations of the new co-operative movement, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Hume-Cook—known as the Victorian Orchardists' Co-operative Association Co. Ltd. (V.O.C.A.L.). He resigned from this body—leaving the association in a progressive and flourishing condition—and commenced in partnership with Mr. Cecil Snider, under the title of the International Fruit & Mercantile Co. Mr. Harrison was one of the founders of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, and is now a vice-president.

Mr. Cecil Snider served his apprenticeship to the trade at a tender age, and, as dealers, semi-wholesalers and cool storage operators, his family is well remembered. Besides being a member of the I.F.M. Co., Mr. Snider is the largest "motzo" manufacturer in the Commonwealth, and supplies the main bulk of the passover bread for the festival of the Passover each year—a commemoration carried on since the exodus from Egypt. The temperaments of the two members make an ideal combination, and the firm, having created and held a reputation for sound practices, is well and favourably known in the many factors of the industry.

Export, Interstate and Local.

The issues operated by the firm

embrace export, import, local agency, cider, packing, etc., and, whilst the export and its attendant features cover a considerable part of the operations, the local sales department is well in the forefront of the trade, and holds agencies for the Central Citrus Association, the Murray Citrus Association, Koondrook and Barham Association, South Australian Tomato Growers' Association, etc., with a £1,000 bond, and registered as agents under the Farm Produce Agents Act.

## Erection of Packing Sheds.

At the inception of the operations, a policy was adopted of putting back into the industry any surplus profits earned, and much money and time have been expended in the erection of packing sheds, and the attendant plants, in various districts. In the districts of Somerville, Red Hill, Hastings, Hurstbridge and Croydon, these sheds have been erected and financed at the sole expense of the firm, and have been working for a number of years with

more or less success, according to the crop conditions obtaining.

The policy adopted by the firm has been to allow the growers to take over these sheds and plants at any time upon a cost basis (or under), and, so far, Somerville has exercised this option, under the guidance of the I.F.M. Co., who assisted in forming a co-operative body in the district to take over the shed and operations, under the name of the Peninsula Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association.

## Cider Manufacture.

In recent years, with a view to the absorption of reject apples, the manufacture of cider has been undertaken—originally in conjunction with the Two Bays Nurseries Co.—and the department is quietly making satisfactory progress. The cider is obtainable at the leading hotels and clubs in the metropolis, and already the experiment has proved that we can make cider equal to Devonshire's best and that the market is here to be secured.



Mr. A. S. Harrison and Mr. C. Snider, partners in the I.F.M. Co., Melbourne.

## Primary Products Marketing Bill

MEETING OF SOUTHERN VICTORIAN GROWERS AT BOX HILL.

MR. HOGAN FAILS TO CONVINCE A CRITICAL MEETING.

"Under Control Legislation, Growers Cannot Sell Their Own Fruit," says the Minister.

OVER 300 GROWERS attended the meeting convened by the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association at Box Hill, on July 25, to hear the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Hogan) speak on the subject of the Primary Products Marketing Bill.

Mr. F. G. Beet presided.

Mr. Hogan proved himself a witty and charming speaker, and his address was followed with close attention. He spoke of the necessity for organisation in industry, and eulogised the system of organised marketing, quoting the success of the dried fruits industry, since the passing of control legislation. Voluntary pools had been tried in some industries, but a 95 per cent. pool could be wrecked by the 5 per cent. outside.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hogan stated that once fruit growers had voted for a Marketing Board, it would

not be possible for growers to sell their own fruit in the Victoria Market as at present. The marketing would be done by the Board or agents appointed by the Board.

A Voice: "That's enough for us, let us close the meeting now."

In answer to another question re fruit coming from other States, Mr. Hogan stated that any Victorian Marketing Board would not have any control over such.

In reply to Mr. G. C. Karnaghan, the Minister said that before taking a vote of producers, the regulations under the Act would be circulated.

Mr. H. J. Noonan (secretary Orchardists' and Cool Stores' Association), asked if a similar Act were in force in N.S.W.: how long it had operated, and if Apple growers had voted themselves under it?

Mr. Hogan replied that a similar Act had been operating in N.S.W.

for several years, but that so far Apple growers had not created a Marketing Board. He had not studied the N.S.W. Act sufficiently closely to say whether or not the Victorian Bill was the better one. Quite possibly Victorian Apple growers would not vote themselves under the proposed Act.

A Voice: "Too right. Apple growers don't want it."

Mr. J. J. Tully, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hogan, said that of the hundreds of growers attending the Victoria Market, he had not met five who favored this legislation.

Mr. W. A. Webb seconded the vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. E. Hocking said he had been asked for a concrete proposal as to what could be done should a Marketing Board be constituted. He recommended for the Apple industry that a packing shed at the Victoria Market, standardised fruit to be sold at fixed prices instead of growers competing with each other as at present. Further, the Board could make assessments as to quantities for interstate markets instead of the indiscriminate sending of fruit in answer to agents' telegrams.

Mr. J. J. Tully said that this was probably the largest and most representative gathering yet held of metropolitan growers, and in accordance with the decision at the previous meeting, a vote should be taken as to whether or not growers favored the legislation. The vote should be taken in Mr. Hogan's presence.

Mr. Hogan said he was unconcerned as to the vote. He was not there to "sell" the Bill to the growers. The legislation was being enacted, and it rested with the producers, whether they came under it or not.

The chairman declined to take a vote and the meeting closed.

:: :: ::

Immediately the meeting closed, animated groups discussed the situation. Regret was expressed that no vote had been taken as it would have been overwhelmingly against the legislation; further, it was said that the N.S.W. Act (which N.S.W. growers did not use) was similar to the one proposed in Victoria; that the circulation of the regulations with voting papers was impossible as the Board, not being constituted, could not draw them up; that the power over interstate consignments, as suggested by Mr. Hocking, was uncon-

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members  
under  
Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

**Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria**

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

T. STOTT &amp; SONS (26).

H. L. E. LOVETT &amp; CO. (23).

A. E. PITT (14).

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).

W. S. TONG (31).

SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).

J. G. MUMFORD (35).

GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).

J. W. ROSS (13).

H. M. WADE &amp; CO. (21).

DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).

SILBERT, SHARP &amp; DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)

W. A. WATKINS (5).

P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).

G. WOOLF &amp; SONS (29-30).

F. CAVE &amp; CO. PTY. LTD. (9).

R. CORNISH &amp; SONS (5).

J. HYMAN &amp; SON (51).

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Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office: 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,  
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.





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Fruit Commission Agent,  
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Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable Advice.  
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—"Chiltons."  
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

**FRUITGROWERS!**  
For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to  
**F. H. G. Rogers**  
Fruit Selling Expert.  
Municipal Markets, Sydney.  
Shipping No. 83. Established 1900.

Consign to...  
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Growers Obtain Top Prices by Consigning to:—  
**H. J. GREENTREE**  
(Est. 1920)  
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**H. P. WOODWARD**  
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£1,000 Fidelity Bond. References, Bank of N.S.W.  
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Telephones: MA 4432, Epping 840. Est. 1896.  
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**H. BLACK & SON,**  
Licensed Farm Produce Agents,  
17 City Markets, Sydney.  
Consignments of Fruit, Tomatoes, and Other Produce  
Received for Sale.  
Cases Sent on Application.  
Cash and Account Sales Rendered Weekly.

**FRUIT GROWERS**—Seeking Expert Salesmanship,  
Satisfactory Results and Prompt Returns,  
CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO  
**L. SMITH**  
Licensed Farm Produce Agents.  
Bank References: Commercial Bank, Elizabeth Street,  
and N.S.W. Fruitgrowers.  
Shipping No. 235. Phone: M 3045

Telephone MA 3846. Established 1900.  
**W. MUSGROVE & SON**  
Licensed Farm Produce Agents.  
8 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.  
Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.  
Forwarding Numbers:  
Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, No. 53.  
Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 18.

**GROWERS!**—Consign your Fruit to—  
**JAMES SLATER**  
21 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY.  
Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.  
Established 1882.  
SHIPPING NO. 19. 88 VIC. & TAS.  
Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

**Associated Growers' Selling Agency**  
Licensed Farm Produce Agents.  
CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS.  
BRUCE R. SMITH, Proprietor.  
Reliable Service, Prompt Advice and Returns.  
Highest Ruling Rates.  
Phone: MA 1828.

CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO  
**HOPKINS & LIPSCOMBE**  
Proprietor: STANLEY H. FOGSON.  
LICENSED FARM PRODUCE AGENT.  
MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.  
PROMPT RETURNS. SHIPPING NOS.—  
58 Vic. and Tas., 68 Q'land.  
Bankers: Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, SYDNEY.

**SYDNEY —**  
The Leading Market  
for Australian Fruit  
The Commonwealth Trade Port for  
the Pacific and Eastern Trade

stitutional, and that his suggestion for an Apple packing shed at the Victoria Markets was impracticable. The statement by the Minister that under control legislation growers could not market their own fruit, was deemed fatal as regards winning support from growers. It was further said that the remarks of Mr. Hogan re organisation were socialistic and would have been equally applicable to a meeting of boot manufacturers or the Wharf Laborers' Union.

**Minister Admits Haste in Preparation.**

A T a representative meeting of delegates from Victorian Fruit-growers' Associations, the Primary Products Marketing Bill now before the Victorian Parliament was considered in detail. While no opinion was expressed as to the desirability or otherwise of the legislation being enacted, certain amendments were suggested. These amendments were published in the July "Fruit World."

A copy of the proposed amendments was sent to the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hogan, from whom a reply has now been received.

**A vital point**

introduced by fruitgrowers was that each section should have the right to vote separately for the constitution or otherwise of a board. In reply to this Mr. Hogan states (letter dated July 17):—"The amendment suggested is not necessary as the Bill provides that the Governor in Council may declare any product of horticulture, etc., to be a product under the Act. In other words, he can declare any one of the kinds of fruit mentioned to be a product, and, on a petition from the producers of that particular kind of fruit, a poll of those producers would be taken to decide whether a marketing board should be constituted in relation only to that kind of fruit."

This reply is disappointing to many producers, and the Government is being pressed to include in the Act the specific fruits. Growers state that there is as much difference between, say, Apple and Orange production in interests as between, say, Apples and the egg industry. Growers feel insecure when the decision as to what may be declared a product is left with the Governor in Council (or, for all practical purposes, the Minister for Agriculture).

Further, section 16 provides that the Governor in Council has the power to declare two or more products to be commodities under the Act. It is this very feature which fruitgrowers desire to have specifically clarified, and

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ly of the Minister in at least some sections of the industry is deemed wholly inadequate.

Speaking at Box Hill on July 25, the Minister admitted that the Bill had been prepared in considerable haste, the reason advanced being that the Parliamentary draftsmen took a long time, sometimes up to a year, to draft amendments, hence the clause had

been left in, giving the sons and daughters of producers the right to vote. He was now recommitting the clause, deleting the right of daughters to vote, and allowing sons to vote when such were registered partners in the business.

In reply to a question as to the N.S.W. Primary Products Marketing Act, Mr. Hogan stated he had not

read same, and was not able to state whether the N.S.W. Act or the proposed Victorian Act was the better.

:: :: :: ::

These admissions were received with dismay, as in legislation of this character the Minister should not have to admit haste and lack of information.

#### Consumers' Committees.

A new and vital clause has now been accepted by the Minister in appointing committees of consumers giving them certain powers should prices be deemed excessive.

This clause is welcomed by some and objected to by others. Growers state it would be interesting if a clause of this character could be introduced when the Sugar Agreement Bill comes before the Federal Parliament.

:: :: :: ::

It suggests, of course, closer co-operation between producers and consumers, though it does not go so far as recent English legislation and organisation in this connection.

:: :: :: ::

So many amendments have been made to the Bill that a request has been made in Parliament for the Bill to be reprinted.

Fruitgrowers will be glad to have a copy of the Bill as amended in order to study the same and to bring their desired amendments before the Legislative Council.

#### Mr. Hocking's Views.

To the Editor of "Fruit World."

Sir,—Once again I write to direct attention to Mr. A. E. Hocking's inconsistency. Speaking at Box Hill on July 4, he said he had been twitted with having changed his views on controlled marketing. In reply, he would say that he had never opposed grower-control, but that his opposition had been to Government control.

Mr. Hocking either has a short memory or he imagines the growers have.

When a candidate under the Nationalist banner for a seat in the Upper House a few years ago, he roundly condemned the identical Bill which he advocates to-day. It was the same Primary Products Marketing Bill which Mr. Hocking said was a violation of the rights of the individual, and against every principle of private enterprise; further, that if elected he would fight the Bill to the full extent of his power.

To-day, under the Country Party Banner, he advocates the same Bill with equal fervour. Where does Mr. Hocking stand? We expected that on his change of front he would say to us, "Gentlemen, a few years ago I fought this Marketing Bill. Since then I have seen the light. I now believe the Bill to be good, and I am working for its enactment."

Every man has a right to change his views when those views are for the better. It takes courage to admit conversion. Mr. Hocking has changed his views, but he will not admit it.

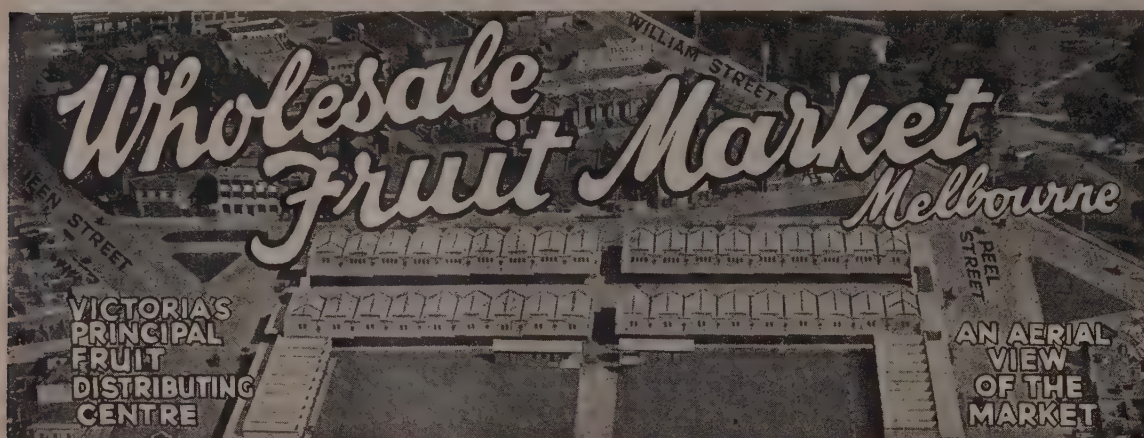
On the other hand, the Hon. H. H. Williamson once opposed this Bill, but has changed his views, and has had the courage to say so.

20/7/35.

Personally, I cannot see how the Bill would help fruitgrowers.

Yours, etc., "BLACKBURN."

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# APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT

The final figures showing the ex-port of apples and pears from Australia during the 1935 season are tohand from the Department of Commerce, as follows:—

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1935.

Apples—Cases.					
Principal Destinations.					
Exporting States.	U.K.	Continent.	Eastern Ports.	Pacific Isles.	All Countries.
N.S.W.	160,177	2,098	34,006	2,547	199,101
Victoria	461,087	45,979	6,593	321	517,258
Queensland	3,633	509	3,060	76	7,473
Sth. Australia	189,910	67,929	11,137	—	269,176
West Aust.	597,441	178,774	37,339	—	844,665
Tasmania	2,312,680	71,109	1,570	—	2,418,678
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,724,898</b>	<b>366,398</b>	<b>93,705</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>4,256,351</b>

Pears—Cases.					
Principal Destinations.					
Exporting States.	U.K.	Continent.	Eastern Ports.	Pacific Isles.	All Countries.
N.S.W.	12,975	—	9,505	1,551	25,911
Victoria	318,602	—	4,322	70	323,234
Queensland	—	—	—	—	250
Sth. Australia	30,831	—	562	—	31,588
West Aust.	26,751	2,450	376	—	30,059
Tasmania	157,224	—	—	—	157,395
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546,383</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>568,487</b>

## EXPORT FROM N.Z.

Apples and Pears Total 1,062,811 Cases.

In the 1935 season, New Zealand exported 1,062,811 cases of fruit, of which 941,662 were Apples and 121,149 Pears.

The destinations were as follow. U.K. West Coast, 173,517; Southampton, 58,776; London, 639,020; Continent, 80,164; North America, 67,747; S. America, 42,579; East, 1,008.

## GAZETTE NOTICES.

S. A. Eagle, orchardist, Harcourt was charged in the Castlemaine Court on July 4, by James Alexander Bass, an inspector under the Vine and Vegetation Diseases Act, with having sold Apples affected with black spot and codlin moth. The Apples were seized by an inspector in the Victoria Market, Melbourne, on May 7, when 104 out of 116 cases were found to be infected: the fruit was offered by a vendor who had obtained the fruit from Eagle on May 6. A letter was read from Eagle to the effect that the fruit had been sold as seconds. The bench, however, decided to impose a fine of £3 with £4 costs.

At the Castlemaine Court, on July 4, 1935, before Mr. Stafford, P.M., George Kotsiakos, of Castlemaine, and J. Russo, of Brunswick, were charged by J. Thomlinson, Orchard Supervisor, with exposing diseased fruit for sale at Castlemaine.

In both cases the defendant was fined £1, with 11/- costs.

Recent prosecutions under the Fruit and Vegetables Act, 1928, are as follows.

At the Court of Petty Sessions, Geelong, July 12, 1935, Wong Kim and Book Sing, were proceeded against by Inspector H. Hatfield, for topping Tomatoes exposed for sale in the Geelong Market.

Wong Kim was fined 5/-, Book Sing £1.

Emilieno Spizzo, fruitgrower, of Somerville, was charged by Supervisor Wadson and fined £3 at the Frankston Court of Petty Sessions on July 23, for topping Apples exposed for sale on June 5 last at the Frankston Market.

## AUSTRALIAN AND N.Z. FRUIT IN U.K.

Good Demand for Apples.

LONDON, July 20.

Apples have strong demand, especially hard sorts. Prices in London:— Ex the "Largs Bay," the "Tigre," the "Imperial Star," the "Stirlingshire" and the "Port Caroline": Tas. Sturmers, 9/9 to 13/6; Scarlets, 9/3 to 11/6; Rokewoods, 10/3 to 13/3; Granny, 12/6 to 14/6; Crabs, 9/- to 12/6; Yates, 12/- to 12/6; Jons., 6/6 to 10/-; Romes, 11/- to 11/6; W.A.

## EXPORT APPLE COMPETITION.

Mr. W. S. Cripps Wins First Prize.

The Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W., states that the result of the London judging has now been received for the Royal Export Apple prize.

Mr. W. S. Cripps came first with 179 points, Messrs. Morris & Sons second with 169½ points, and P. M. Baaner third with 169 points. Other competitors and their points were as follow: D. E. Mitchell 165½, J. S. Cripps 156, and N. Ross 153.

In his second entry, Mr. Baaner scored 163½ points.

## EXTENDING SYDNEY MARKETS.

A start has been made in the re-modelling of the Fruit and Vegetable Markets of Sydney. The first act was to demolish a number of old buildings in the vicinity, and this was commenced in July. Further demolitions will be made during August, and by the end of the year, all buildings to be razed, will have been cleared away in readiness for the new market buildings, which will be modelled on the lines of Victoria Markets, Melbourne.

Yates, 12/3 to 13/-; Rokewoods, 14/6; Cleos., 13/6 to 13/9; Vic. Yates, 11/6 to 12/6; Sturmers, 9/9 to 11/- N.Z. Apples, ex the "New Zealand Star," the "Port Bowen," the "Rangitata" and the "Wairanga," Sturmers 11/9 to 12/6; Rokewoods, 9/3 to 14/6; Granny Smith, 10/- to 18/6; Romes, 11/- to 12/9.

Pears are very firm. Tasmanian, ex the "Tasmania" and the "Port Caroline" (boxes): Jos., 19/6 to 25/6; Nelis, 16/3 to 22/-; Keiffers, 10/6 to 11/3 (three-quarters); Gloumorceau, 13/3 to 15/-; Easters, 10/3 to 13/3 (halves); Anjou, 7/3 to 9/3.

## VICTORIA MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Large Extensions.

THE VICTORIA MARKET, Melbourne, are to be largely extended. There will be provided 176 extra stalls for growers and 48 extra stalls for pea and bean merchants and agents. The cost is estimated, at £26,200.

Other additions will include a garbage transfer station, sheds and new roads.

## Victoria Mark Apples in London.

Appreciated by the Trade.

"VICTORIA MARK" APPLES have been well received in London.

There was the consignment this season of 1,000 cases of Romes from Messrs. Ford Bros., Harcourt, sent by F. Cave & Co. Pty. Ltd. to J. O. Sims Ltd., Borough Market, London.

In a report dated June 25, Messrs. Sims state:—

"The Victoria Mark fruit was examined at the docks by us, also by the Australian Government representatives. The trade here appreciated the improved packing and stamped papers in which the fruit was wrapped. Such packing is certainly a step forward in the right direction. The fruit brought 8d. per case more than for other high quality Romes by the same boat."

Mr. A. E. Johns, managing director of The Australian Fruit & Produce Co. Ltd., left in June for England by the "Australian Star." On the same steamer Mr. Johns sent 2,000 cases of citrus and 2,500 cases of apples. These were placed in the special refrigerated holds provided for perishable cargo, and Mr. Johns will inspect the fruit during the voyage, and note its condition on arrival at Hull.

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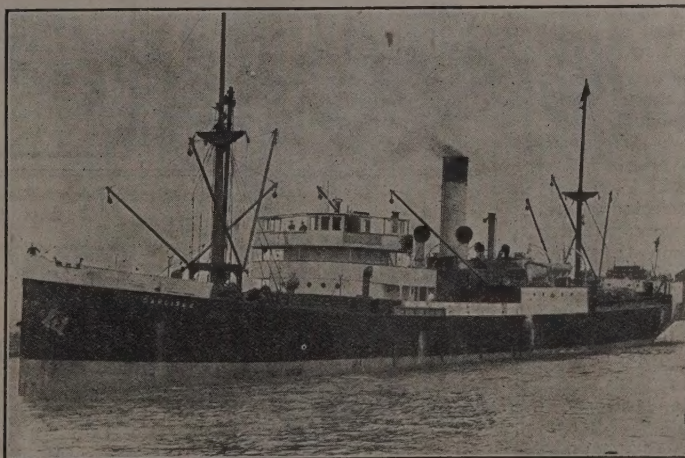
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CAPT. J. R. PATRICK, Governing Director.



## MARKET NOTES AND PRICES

## VICTORIA.

## Market Report for July.

THE Victorian Wholesale Fruit Market presents a busy scene as we go to press, but July was, on the whole, not quite as good as the corresponding month last year. Less volume, with prices slightly lower and demand not quite so strong, marked the month's activities.

**Citrus.** Oranges and Mandarins brought satisfactory prices, but the demand was slow in spite of fairly heavy supplies. Grapefruit supplies were low right through the month, but the demand was not sufficiently strong to affect prices much. Owing to a temporary shortage, Lemons went well, until the last week, when supplies increased.

**Apples** firmed earlier in the month, but the demand slackened towards the end.

**Pears** are practically finished, most Victorian winter varieties going to Sydney. Packhams carried good all-round prices, but other varieties slowed up.

**Bananas.** Short supplies caused a slight rise in prices early in July, which however, was not maintained right through. On the whole, the report was satisfactory.

**Tomatoes.** A very few samples arrived from South Australia, and were taken at good prices. Queensland Tomatoes of only a fair quality made their appearance. Prices were steady, and a fair demand was kept up.

**Potatoes.** Owing to irregular supplies, prices fluctuated during the month, touching £12/10/-, and dropping down to £10/10/- within a week. A good demand is reported; supplies increased during the last few days.

**Melbourne (30/7/35).**—The following prices are quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association —(Per Case): Apples, 4/- to 7/-; few higher; cooking, 2/6 to 5/-. Bananas, per double case, green, 8's to 9's, 13/- to 14/-; 7's to 6's, 9/- to 12/-. Custard Apples, 4/- to 5/- ½-case. Grapefruit, 4/- to 8/-. Lemons, 3/- to 6/-. Oranges: Navel, 5/- to 10/-; selected higher. Passionfruit, 8/- to 12/-; special higher. Mandarins, 3/- to 7/-, special higher. Papaws, 8/- to 12/- double case. Pears, 4/- to 6/-; few higher. Pineapples, 8/- to 10/- double case. Tomatoes, 4/- to 5/-; repacked, to 8/- half case.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that Grapefruit in all grades is very slow of sale, and in spite of a big clearance of average standard grade and small fruit to factories, stocks are still heavy. Stocks of Navel Oranges are not unduly heavy, but the break in the weather has quietened demands. Sales yesterday were as follow:—Washington Navel Oranges, average standards, to 6/-; few 6/6; M.I.A., to 7/- and 8/-, best counts, selected standards, to 9/- and 10/-; few specially selected higher. Common Oranges, good standards, to 5/6; selected standards, 7/- best counts. Grapefruit, slow, average standards, nominally 4/- to 6/-; selected standards, to 7/-; a few specially selected, to 8/- and 9/-. Lemons, good standards, 6/-, best counts, selected standards, 7/-; Seville Oranges, smooth-skinned, 60-75, to 6/- and 7/-; smaller, nominal, to 4/-. Mandarins, Sydney Emperors,

180-225, 8/-; 280, 5/-, few 6/-; 300, 4/-; smaller, from 3/-; good Vic. and S.A. varieties, 8/- and 9/-, best counts.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**Sydney (23/7/35).** — The market representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows: — Apples: Buncombe 7/- to 10/-, Cleo. 5/- to 8/-, Crofton 5/6 to 8/-, Del. 6/- to 16/-, Demo. 5/- to 8/-, French Crab 4/6 to 6/6, G. Smith 6/- to 11/-, Jon. 6/- to 10/-, L. Pippin 5/- to 8/-, R. Beauty 6/- to 9/-, Scarlet Pearmain 5/- to 8/-, Sturmer 5/- to 6/-. Pears: B. Bosc. 5/- to 7/-, Jos. 7/6 to 11/-, few 12/-, Packhams 8/- to 11/-, W. Cole 7/6 to 11/-, W. Nelis 6/6 to 10/-. **Comments on the Apple and Pear Position:** Approximately 32,000 cases of Apples and Pears arrived from Tasmania this week. Apples: The increased quantity from Tas. resulted in a slower moving of inferior or extremely large types. Small, choice colored Apples maintained their demand. Counts 138 to 150 in G. Smith have realised to 12/- for shipping purposes, but this demand is likely to cease. Pears: Large Packham's have been in request, and the market generally remains steady.

Bananas: N.S.W. and Q'd. 8/- to 15/-, Norfolk Island 6/- to 8/-, Fiji 16/- to 22/- trop. case.

Custard Apples, Q'd. 2/- to 4/- ½-case. Citrus: Grapefruit, N.S.W. 3/- to 8/-, few 11/- bush.; Lemons, N.S.W. 2/- to 5/- bush.; Mandarins, Thorny 1/6 to 4/6 half, Emperor 4/- to 8/-, few 10/- bush.; Navels, N.S.W. 3/- to 7/6, S.A. 15/- to 16/- bush.

Papaws, Q'd. 9/- to 11/-, few 12/- trop. case. Passionfruit, N.S.W. 10/- to 14/-, special to 18/-, Vic. 20/- bush. inferior lower. Damage by frost has reduced the quantity of fruit selling at the highest figure, but supplies generally are very scarce. Pineapples, Q'd. Queen 6/- to 9/- trop. case, few 10/-; Strawberries, Q'd. 2/- to 4/-, few 5/- tray. Tomatoes: N.S.W. M.I.A., 2/- to 3/6 half; N.S.W. Mangrove Mt., 2/- to 3/6, repacked 4/- to 6/-, Q'd. 2/6 to 4/6, few 5/6 half. N.S.W. arrivals are now very small, but Queensland supplies are apparently more than sufficient for the demand, prices having eased. Cucumbers 5/- to 7/- bushel.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

**Perth (26/7/35).**—Apples, Dunns, dumps 3/- to 7/6; R. Beauty, dumps 3/- to 7/-; Yates, dumps 2/6 to 11/-; Granny Smith, dumps 5/- to 11/6; Cleo., dumps 3/- to 8/-; Do-herty, dumps 3/- to 7/6 Del., dumps 5/6 to 10/6; Rokewood, dumps 5/- to 6/6. Citrus: Oranges, Navel, flats, 1/6 to 5/-, dumps 2/- to 8/-; Lemons, 1/- to 3/6; Mandarins, 4/- to 9/-; other lines — Pears, dumps 6/- to 11/-; Passionfruit, 6/- to 11/- half bushel, dumps 2/- to 9/-; Bananas 15/- to 26/- crate.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**Adelaide (31/7/35).**—Apples (eating), 6/- to 8/- case; do. (cooking) 5/- to 6/- case; Bananas, 14/- to 18/- crate; Lemons, 5/- case; Oranges (Common), 3/- to 4/- case; do. (Blood), 4/-; do. (Mandarin), 7/- to 9/-; do. (Navel), 5/- to 7/-; do. (Poorman), 4/-; Passionfruit, 20/- case; Pears (eating), 10/-; do. (cooking), 4/-; Pineapples, 12/- to 14/-; Quinces, 6/- case.

## QUEENSLAND.

**Brisbane (24/7/35).**—Messrs. Robsons Pty. Ltd. report as follows:—Choice Apples are in firm demand, both colored eaters and G. Smiths selling freely. The following is a summary of prices realised to-day:—Jons. to 11/-, Demos., Cleos., Croftons, Romes and G. Smiths to 10/6, Scarlet 9/-, Aromatics 8/-, Green French Crabs 8/-, colored less.

Pear supplies are light, choice W. Coles and Jos. are bringing to 13/-, other varieties to 11/-.

Citrus sales are being effected at the following rates:—Local Navels to 10/-, Common Oranges 7/-, Lemons to 8/-, Mandarins, Glens to 13/-, and Emperors to 10/-.

Supplies of Custard Apples have eased slightly, but values are still in the vicinity of 3/-.

Pineapples are selling at reasonable rates; smooth leafs to 5/6 case for popular sizes, and roughs to 4/6.

Passionfruit are selling to 12/-, and Papaws to 5/6 half case.

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**Brisbane.**—Messrs. Clark & Jesser report under date July 26 as follows:—During the month the prices of Apples and Pears have remained about stationary. Citrus fruits have been in fairly heavy supply, and the cold weather that we have experienced during the last few weeks has not helped the sale of these. Vegetables have been very plentiful, and low prices have ruled throughout the month.

Our ruling prices at present are:—Apples: Choice eating 9/- to 10/-, G. Smiths 10/- to 11/-, French Crabs 8/- to 9/-; Pears, best varieties, 13/- to 14/-, in good demand. Oranges,

6/- to 7/-, Navels 7/- to 8/-; Mandarins, 6/- to 8/-; Custard Apples, 2/6 per ½-case. Tomatoes, 4/- to 5/- Cabbage, 2/- to 3/6 per doz. Cauliflowers have been low in price for some time past, but have now advanced for choice stuff up to 8/- and 9/- doz. Peas, 5/- to 6/- sugar-bag; beans, scarce, 9/- to 10/-. Pines, smooth 5/- to 6/- case. All root vegetables are fairly plentiful, and with the exception of Carrots the sale of these has been very dull.

## NEW ZEALAND.

**Dunedin (19/7/35).** — Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows:—Heavy consignments of Apples are coming to hand, and small lines of W. Nelis Pears were received during the week, high prices being secured for the latter. Fresh vegetables have been in rather short supply, and prices for Cauliflowers have firmed.

A further shipment of Sth. Aust. Navel Oranges are due on the 23rd; the quantity for Dunedin is lower than the last consignment, and there should be good inquiry. Ripe Bananas are in over supply, and sales are slow. Marmalade Oranges from the North have been of excellent quality this year, and are meeting a good inquiry. N.Z. grown Lemons are also in demand.

The Potato market is very firm, and prices have advanced considerably during the last few days. Ample supplies of Onions for all requirements are arriving from Canterbury, and Californian and Japanese are also making their appearance.

**Prices (bushel & American cases)** —Apples, choice Jons., 5/-, 7/-; Del., 4/-, 6/-; Sturmers, 5/-, 7/-; Cleos., 5/-, 7/-; R. Beauty, 5/6; Statesman, 5/6; cookers, 4/-, 5/-. Pears: W. Nelis, wanted, 10/-, 12/-; P. Barry, 8/- Marmalade Oranges, 9/-, 9/6; Cal. Valencias, 40/-; Grapefruit, 35/-; Australian Navels, 16/- to 21/-; Pineapples, 17/-, 18/6; Mandarins, 27/-, 20/-.

Half Cases:—Pears, W. Nelis, 5/6. Passions wanted.

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# How to Build a Step Ladder with a Platform Top

THE STEP LADDER shown in Fig. 1 is a kind that any handy man can make without trouble, and at minimum expense. Not only so, but it has the merits of a broad platform top, which gives a sense of security to anyone standing on it, and is at other times a safe resting place for pails and the like.

## The Platform.

This platform is treble-hinged in such a way that it folds upwards when the steps are closed, but is quite rigid and secure when they are opened, provided, of course, the whole structure is soundly made. The height of the steps should be determined by that of the rooms in which they are most likely to be used, but for the average home, something about 4 ft. high suffices. The drawings show such a pair of steps with three treads and a platform top, the latter being 40 inches above the floor level, which is generally sufficient, but all that need be done to increase the height is to add more treads and extend the length of the side pieces.

## Angle of Inclination.

The angle of the taller steps should be about the same as that shown, but could be a trifle less, provided the width at the base was sufficient to ensure stability.

The two side pieces of the front legs are similar in dimensions; each is cut from a board measuring 9 ins. wide, 1 inch thick and 52 ins. long.

The bottom is sawn off to the correct bevel, as shown in Fig. 2, and the top part rounded off at the front.

## Making the Treads.

The next proceeding is to cut the bearers for the treads, which measure one inch thick and are 2 inches deep, and extend the full width of the sides. They should be glued and screwed firmly in place, and both sides should match, that is to say, the bearers on the left-hand leg should be on the inside face, and those on the right should register exactly with them when they are placed together.

This is easily accomplished by marking the exact position of each tread with a clear pencil line, at the correct bevel, which is best done with a bevel square, or, failing that, use an accurate cardboard template.

## Side Splay.

When looked at from the front, the legs show an outward splay at the bottom, where they should be 16 ins. wide, while at the top they are only 12 inches wide measured in each case between the inner faces of the side pieces.

To ascertain the correct lengths for each tread, lay the two sides on a table with the front edges upwards, adjust them to the correct distances apart, at the top and bottom, and measure the exact width for each tread.

## Fixing the Treads.

These should then be cut off to length from board 9 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and have the front edges neatly rounded off.

Then glue and nail them firmly in place, and leave them to dry while the back legs are prepared. These consist of two pieces cut to shape as before, but measure 3 inches wide and one inch thick.

Bevel the bottom ends and round off the top as before.

Then place them in position on the back edges of the front legs, and glue and screw on the lower crosspiece, B,

in Fig. 2, and then add the upper crosspiece, A, setting this flat-ways, as shown.

Now cut and fit a cross-bar of 2 ins. square wood between the front legs, as shown at E, and add the short bearers beside it, which with the crosspiece, A, on the back legs will provide the requisite support for the platform.

## Hinging the Legs.

Before making this part, however, proceed to hinge the two pairs of legs together with long steel hinges, 1 in. wide, as shown at F, screwing them to the inside edges, or use the regular "trestle hinges," which screw on to the faces of the legs.

Then open out the step ladder and fix the two safety cords as at C, one each side.



Fig. 1.

## Making the Platform.

It now only remains to make and fix the platform top, a sectional view of which is shown in Fig. 2.

This must be made of good, strong material, the best is lamin-board 1 in. thick, but if this is not available use good, sound dry yellow deal, or any wood free from knots and splits.

The width of each board must be exactly one-half that of the total width from the outside edges of the crosspieces, A and E, and the total width about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch less than that between the sides of the legs.

Hinge the two pieces together with a pair of long, very strong hinges,

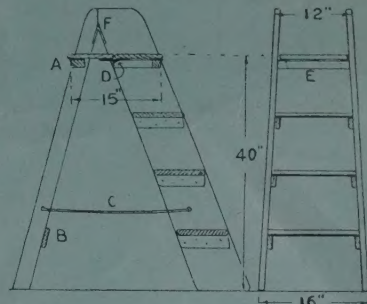


Fig. 2.

screwed firmly to the underside, as shown at D in Fig. 2.

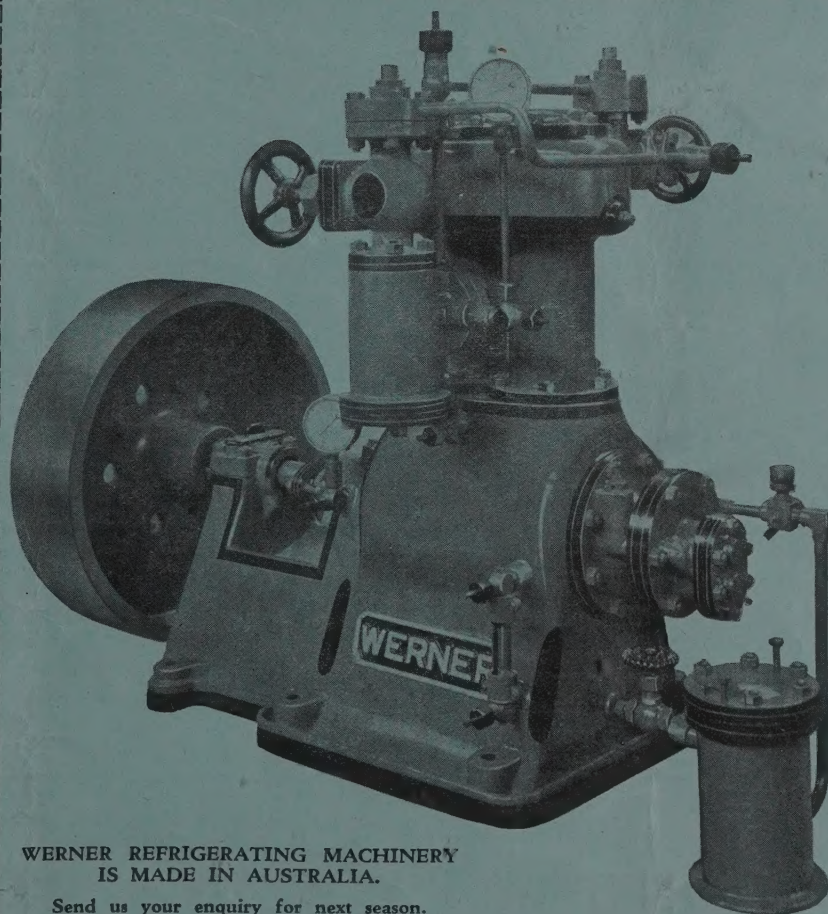
## Butt Hinges.

Then fit three strong butt hinges at each side, but also on the underside as at A and E. Then screw these hinges respectively to the back and front crosspieces.

Round off the front edges of the platform, and on closing the legs it will be found that the halves rise in the centre as the back and front pairs of legs come together. Make any little adjustments that are necessary, give the whole a coat of paint or varnish, and the job is done.

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# TREE SURGERY IN THE ORCHARD

BY P. H. THOMAS, CHIEF HORTICULTURIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TASMANIA.

**F**RUIT TREES, besides being prone to the attacks of insects and fungus pests, are often subject to injury and wind storms and the depredations of animals. In consequence it is sometimes necessary to remove some portions of the tree, or employ methods that ensure the quick healing of wounds.

Tree surgery may be described as the remedial work necessary in cutting out all decayed, diseased, or injured wood and bark, and the processes of sterilisation and waterproofing of the wounds made so that the tree will not suffer to any great extent from the decaying tissue.

Each year the orchardist is generally faced with the necessity of removing certain limbs

or other. Unfortunately, this operation is often carried out in a rough and unintelligent manner. The wound is left exposed to the attacks of fungi, and no assistance is given to it to withstand the shock of the treatment. The operations of pruning, grafting and budding require almost the same skill and attention as required by the surgeon.

Wounds made from the various causes require careful attention, and the treatment should be watched from year to year. The work requires the application of scientific principles, and any defects should receive immediate attention.

Operators who possess a knowledge of the structure and

physiology of a tree are seldom guilty of neglectful treatment in this way, and one of the surest ways of effecting improvement in method is by instruction on these lines.

When removing decayed, dead, or unnecessary limbs, cutting off stubbs left by improper methods of pruning, and treating the wounds and cavities so as to prevent decay and secure proper healing, it is advisable to operate in the following manner:—

Obtain a fairly fine saw, and remove the portion with as little injury as possible to the surrounding bark and cambium. The finest saw will leave a rough surface to the cut, so it is advisable to pare a thin layer off with a sharp knife until it is smooth. This will promote more rapid healing, and give more resistance to the lodgement of fungus spores.

The cuts should be made as close to the main trunk or limbs as possible.

It will often be necessary to cut from the top slightly on the angle away from the tree in the case of limbs of up-right growth, otherwise a vertical cut will largely increase the surface to be healed over. Very often limbs are situated in awkward positions in the tree, and require removal. The use of an adjustable saw will greatly facili-

tate this work. The saw is shaped like a fretsaw, the blade being held in pivots, so that it may be turned in any direction required.

The removal of

decayed and diseased bark

and wood is best carried out by the use of a sharp, broad chisel and metal scraper. If the injury is at all deep-seated it will be necessary to use a light wooden mallet. All injured or partially decayed tissue should be cut away until the wound is ringed with clean green bark.

It is advisable at this juncture to stress the necessity of thoroughly cleansing all tools by dipping or wiping with a fungicidal preparation after treating diseased trees. A weak solution of formalin is as good as anything for this purpose, and will kill any spores or bacteria that may be transmitted from one tree to another in the process.

**Treatment of Wounds.**

If left exposed without any protective covering, the cut surfaces on the trees are very susceptible to the attacks of fungi and bacteria.

There are many different methods of treating these, but following the results of a number of years of experiment, the following are recommended:—

For clean cut surfaces caused by removing a limb in the ordinary manner paint with bitumen emulsion (Colas or Col Fix).

Wounds which have been caused by the removal of diseased wood or where fungus infection is suspected need more careful treatment. In such cases it is necessary to apply a fungicidal dressing before painting.

Bichloride of mercury is recommended for this purpose, a solution of 1-500 by weight being found satisfactory. This is brushed twice over the wound, and allowed to dry. Bitu-

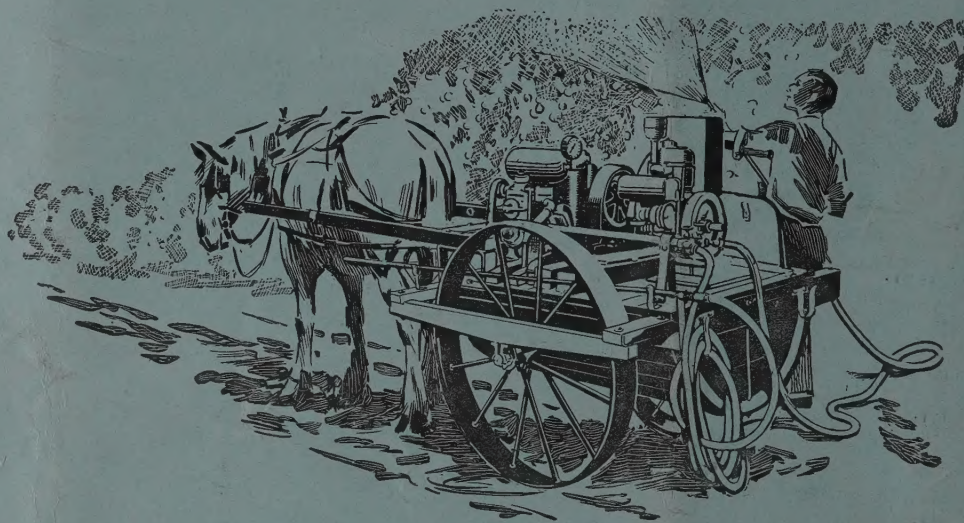
men emulsion is then applied for waterproofing purposes.

This treatment has been particularly successful in cases of polystictus versicolor infection, but must be employed in the early stages before the fungus has penetrated to the trunk or lower main limbs of the tree.

Occasionally it becomes necessary to

fill up a cavity

in a tree caused by the wood rotting from the neglect of old cuts. In such cases, if left, the rot will slowly permeate the whole tree, leaving a hollow shell that is likely to break at the lightest strain. The cavity should be cleared of all dead or diseased wood, and the walls treated with creosote. A mixture of cement mortar is made with clean sand at a consistency of 1 to 3. This is tightly put into the whole and smoothed so as to conform to the outside bark when it will set and seal the cavity.



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**NOTE:** In the above illustration one of the sturdy mudguards has been removed, to show constructional details.

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